Part First. | COLORADO SPRINGS GAZETTE. | Pages 1-4.

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[...] PROSPEROUS.

[...]els are Doing an Excellent Business.

[...] OF A SENSELESS RUMOR.

[...] Year the Most Prosperous in the [...]y of The Antlers, and Other [Ho]tels Running Full—Secre[t]ary Buckman's Opinion.

[...] was a senseless rumor on the [ye]sterday that The Antlers was [...] down. Such rumors, un[...]y are checked, may do great [...]d. THE GAZETTE at once set to inquire into the condition of at the hotels. The inquiry [...] a wider range, and below will [...] statements from all the hotels [...] from the Secretary of the [Boar]d of Commerce, which show con[...] that general business is better, [...] than in any other city in the [...]d that the hotels especially are [...]ll and promise to have a very [...]l season.

[...] Barnett, of The Antlers, said: [...]mors are perfectly ridiculous. [...] ending June first was alto[...] most successful year in the [...]f the hotel. During July we [...] been crowded, but we are do[...]nd the season promises to be [...]s usual. Even if business were [...] I could and would run at a [...] whole year if necessary, and [...] Antlers open as long as I could [...] two legs. But it is not going [...]ecessary. If anybody has any [...]im against me, he can bring it [...]e now and get his cash; and I [...]urther that if anybody has any [...]d security that he wants to put [...]oan, he can come to me and [...]oney."

[...]e Alta Vista, the gentleman in [...] pulled out the room register and [...] to THE GAZETTE man. There [...] rooms vacant. "It has [...] months," he said. "During [...]e we have never had more than [...]ant rooms in the house. Our [...] was never better. We have [...]lling all we can accommodate. [...] been obliged to engage extra [...]

[...] Orth, one of the proprietors [...]lk hotel: Our house is full and [...] outside rooms. I think the ho[...]nage is just as good for the sea[...]e year as in former years, with [th]e exception of last year. That [...] exceptional year as everyone [...] There are a great many people [...] and if there are hard times [...] not reached us. Our people [...] as promptly as ever. Our [...] is in July and August.

[...]baugh of the Spaulding [...] My place is well filled with [...] you can see by looking around [...] at the register. A great [...] are coming in but I notice [...] do not stay as in former years. [...], without examining the [...]at our business is just as good [...] July as it was for the same [la]st year.

[...] C. Helm, of the New Alamo, I [...] examined my books to make [...] but so far I hardly believe [...] average season. My house is [...]ly well filled with people and it [...] in the season yet. Many people [...]ting about accommodations and [...] party of eight Kansas City peo[...] to-day who wrote last week to in[...] before coming. If I should ever [...] house it certainly would not be [...] time of the year."

[...]o. R. Buckman, secretary of the [...] of Commerce, who keeps a [...]ood lookout for travelers, was [...] said Mr. Buckman: "The board[...]ses as well as the hotels seem to [...]g a good business. I am receiv[...] large number of inquiries from in[...] visitors. I think a great many [...] will come later as I did there is [...]pression that the rates will be [...]nd I think they are right. At [...]esent time we are virtually de[...] of any benefit from the Califor[...]el on account of their tickets be[...] continuous passage. We have [...]o efforts to get this changed and [...] We hope that later the [...] do what we ask. We are [...] considerable advertising in the [...]

[...]t do you hear from Captain De [...]y, the State's agent at the Fair?" [...]ll read you an extract from his [...] received to-day. He says:

[...] putting in some good work here [...]pt busy. Colorado people in [...] of the various exhibits send all [...]ts for Colorado information to [...]his ties me down pretty closely, [...]g letters and questions. * * * [...] the very time of all others that [...]t people to go out to Colorado [...]e that we produce something [...] silver. Eight out of ten who [...] this building, come to see mineral [...]e disappointed. This being the [...]d as silver seems to be smashed, [...]s that in their estimation Colo[...] smashed also. This impression [...] certainly be removed. A good [...] the business here has been di[...] attention to the fact that our [...]tural exhibit is one of the best, if [...] best, on the grounds, and that [...]ibit is hard to beat and that in [...]neral exhibit right through the [...]o are quite up to the mark. [...] into account our age, population [...]sessed wealth we far exceed [...] State in the Union in the [...]o make here, but the attention of [...] must be called to this or they [...]t understand it. Colonel French [...] front morning until night. Our [...] in charge of various exhibits have [...]ands full and somebody is abso[...]needed here to supply Colorado [...]ation and to look after matters I [...]ndicated and which were discussed [...] I left home."

[...] Street Car Collision.

[...] street cars collided on Nevada [...] near Uintah street yesterday [...] at 6 o'clock. The platform of [...] which had just come from the [...]as battered, and the glass in the [...]window was shattered. A baby [...]e front of the car was cut slightly [...] the face with broken glass. It [...]ken into the house of Mr. Hodge [...]red for. It was stated at the offi[...] the company last evening that the [...]t was caused by the slipping of [...]akes. The track was heavily [...]t and when the brakes were ap[...] the wheels continued to slip. Some [...] attributed the acci[...] needlessness on the part of the [...]neers, but the officials deny this.

Last Night's Performance.

[...]e was little evidence of hard [...] at the Opera House last evening [...] over the adventures of "Sport [McAll]ister." Some people have a preju[...] against performances which have [...]ny length of time on the road, [...]en each returning appearance is [...]he opportunity for the introduc[...] new specialty work, while the general work of the company grows smoother and better, the [...] against any but now shows is clearly unreasonable. This is especially true of Robert Gaylor and his presentation of Sport McAllister. Each time it appears in this city it contains novelties enough to keep it from wearying those who have already seen it, while the work of the old favorites seems each time to have received an additional polish. After so much general remark, little in particular remains to be said of last evening's performance. Robert Gaylor was the same jolly, laughable Irishman that he has always been and was ably assisted by a corps of competent actors of considerable musical and dramatic talent.

TAPPED THE TILL.

Nolon's Place at Cripple Creek Robbed of $697.

Special to THE GAZETTE.

CRIPPLE CREEK, July 15.—When John Nolon's day barkeeper went to the cash drawer this morning to hand out the bank rolls to the day shift in charge of the different games, he discovered that the faro bank sack, containing $697, was missing. He made an investigation at once and hunted up Manager Powers who has charge of the games, and the night barkeeper, who receives the rolls from the different tables after the games are closed. Powers declared positively that he had turned the money over to the barkeeper about 4 a. m. and the latter could not say whether he had received it or not as he was busy waiting on customers. When the rolls were handed him, he simply tumbled them into the drawer, and locked it. It is rumored that a couple of men were heard talking about stealing this sack from the drawer, but if it was stolen by outsiders it is a little strange that the other rolls were left and only the faro bank roll taken. Three arrests were made to-day, but all the men arrested were released as no evidence could be obtained against them.

READY FOR THE RUSH.

Preparing for the Opening of the Cherokee Strip.

GUTHRIE, O. T., July 15.—The Cherokee Strip will open for settlement not later than September 10 in the old fashioned racehorse way, and the swiftest riders will get the best claims, according to Colonel Swinburn, the special inspector of the Interior department. He arrived here last night from Washington and has been in consultation with Governor Renfro all day regarding the details of the opening. Monday he will go upon the Strip and locate the county seats in the nine new counties.

The counties will be in two tiers; four in a row in the main part of the strip with the ninth county embracing the Pawnee reservation and triangular point of the strip east of it, and they will be lettered K. L. M. N. O. P. Q. R. and S. The counties will contain from 600 to 1200 square miles each, those to the west being the largest and the county seats will be as near the center as practicable. Surveying parties will at once begin staking off the county seats and all the work will be pushed through as rapidly as possible.

Henry Starr in Jail.

FORT SMITH, Ark., July 15.—Deputy Marshal William Smith arrived to-day having in charge Henry Starr and Kid Wilson. A deputy marshal from the Federal court at Denver accompanied the party. The officers were apprehensive that an attempt would be made somewhere in the Boston mountains by the friends of Starr to take him off the train, but nothing of the kind transpired. An immense crowd congregated at the depot to get a glimpse of the notorious robber and man-slayer, Starr. The officers hustled their prisoners from the train into a carriage which was driven rapidly from the depot to the Federal jail. The crowd chased the carriage to the jail door, whooping and yelling, and Starr displayed considerable uneasiness. He breathed a sigh of relief when he was safely within the portals of the jail building. The officers were compelled to draw their weapons in order to keep the crowd back.

Secrecy and Silver Purchases.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—It is stated at the Treasury department that the advisability of withholding from the public the statements heretofore given out through the press of the amount of bullion purchased and the prices paid for it is under consideration. Recently a change has been inaugurated in the manner of making the purchases public by withholding the statement until the day after each purchase is made. Whether the contemplated refusal will eventually occur has not been actually decided, but an advanced price of silver offered may have the effect of causing its enforcement. It is interesting to note that the silver bullion purchased yesterday was bought at prices offered by the department of persons who made the original offers at higher prices.

A Suspicious Case.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 15.—It was reported at the health office to-day that a member of the crew of the steamer Allegheny from Cette, France, which was detained at the Breakwaters federal quarantine yesterday was suffering from a disorder which showed symptoms of cholera. The physicians who examined the man pronounced the case suspicious and ordered the patient isolated until it was positively determined by them whether or not the man was a cholera patient. The steamer will be detained until the Marine hospital physicians on duty at the breakwater are satisfied on this point.

A Destructive Wind.

KEARNEY, Neb., July 15.—Kearney was visited by a destructive wind storm this afternoon which resulted in damage to the extent of many thousands of dollars. The hurricane lasted only thirty seconds, but in that short space of time buildings were unroofed, trees torn up or broken short off at the trunk and show windows broken and the contents of stores wrecked. One man suffered a fracture of an arm, but at present no loss of life is reported.

A Story Denied.

NEW YORK, July 15.—The story published in The New York Times to-day that the Russian government had decided to maintain a permanent fleet at this port and had also made overtures looking to the acquirement of the Erie dry docks for an imperial dock yard, was denied by Russian Consul-General Olarovsky to-day.

Sunstroke in Chicago.

CHICAGO, July 15.—There were six deaths from sunstroke in Chicago yesterday and about a dozen serious cases of prostration. Two additional deaths were reported this morning.

GLADSTONE'S TASK.

Progress of the Home Rule Bill in Parliament.

STUBBORN TORY TACTICS.

In Spite of Them the Government is Making Good Progress with the Bill—A New Form of Opposition.

BOSTON, July 15.—Domestic policies this week have produced some fine specimens of impotent Tory rage. The ease with which the government has overridden the minority even when it was weighted with massive clause 9, has driven Mr. Balfour, Mr. Chamberlain and Lord Randolph Churchill to their wits' end for some device to block Mr. Gladstone's rapid progress towards his goal. Obstruction as it was has been crushed by the closure resolution which slipped the Home Rule bill along as smoothly as last Thursday night as in [...] sitting of one week [...]. The stubbornness of the Unionists has been rendered only temporarily futile, however. It has not been conquered. Mr. Balfour, Mr. Chamberlain and Lord Randolph Churchill, assisted by Sir Henry James and Mr. Goschen, decided yesterday upon obstruction in a new form. They are preparing to hold back the government business by obstructing the work on the estimates. The Home Rule bill will be got through the House of Commons on about Aug. 21. Under ordinary circumstances a fortnight more would wind up the business of the session. The game of the Unionists is, however, to prolong the session, despite heat and exhaustion, for weeks after the House of Lords shall have rejected the bill. They intend to accomplish their purpose by means of endless motions and divisions on the financial votes. The dissolution is now the goal of the Unionist effort, for the Unionist leaders are confident that another appeal to the country would result in a Liberal defeat.

A new campaign of obstruction, therefore, is about to be opened, with the prospect of surpassing in sheer vexation of spirit and waste of time anything that Parliament has experienced. In preparation for this campaign, Robert Hanbury, Conservative for Preston, has taken the field with almost one hundred amendments. Gibson Bowles, a dyed-in-the-wool Tory for Lynn Regis, has given notice of fifty more. As there will be a score hardly more modest in their demands upon the patience of the House of Commons, it is difficult to guess when the end will be. It is certain that the Tory plan, unless frustrated in a novel manner, will mean the complete blocking of parliamentary progress.

While this plan has been hatching the Liberals have had hopes that it would be rendered vain by the revolt of the young Tory members whose spirits already have been sorely tried by the necessity of attending obstructive debates. The Conservative whips have crushed this hope, however, by arranging to give batches of members of the opposition their vacations by turn. They will send away the different groups in such order and numbers that the house can be kept going. Early in September, at the time set by the government for prorogation, a large group of Unionists will be brought back fresh from their outing to fight for delay tooth and nail. These tactics will cause the ministers immeasurable embarrassment, as it is almost impossible to closure the debates on the estimates. The Liberals are talking about the government's adopting radical measures to thwart the opposition's game, but as yet nobody has discovered the means by which this can be done. Whatever plan may be adopted, the execution of it will be left probably to Mr. Gladstone's ministerial colleagues, as the old man will take his holidays as soon as he shall have seen the bill through the committee stage.

Whether the weak and vacillating Mellor will retain the chairmanship of the House in committee to the end of its struggle with the bill is still an open question. The Radicals are as eager as ever to unseat him and miss no opportunity to badger him in the hope of driving him to resigning. Should they oust him Edmund Robertson, a Scotch Liberal, probably would take the chair. Mr. Robertson represents Dundee. He is a lawyer of great determination and quick judgment and is a skilled parliamentarian.

The mutiny of the Parnellites under John Redmond against the financial proposals will probably be subdued. The means, as usual, will be concession from the government. The Parnellites will smother their opposition to the clauses in question in consideration of Mr. Gladstone's promise to appoint a commission on the relations of Ireland to Great Britain.

Keir Hardie, who describes himself politically as a Democrat and Socialist, and is known as the most picturesque of the labor members, made a unique and interesting speech in the House last evening against the proposal to waste the time of the members upon a mummery address of congratulation in connection with the Duke of York's marriage. It was as melancholy as reprehensible, he said, to fritter away time on such frivolity when the government had refused to grant a single hour for discussing the relief of tens of thousands of unemployed, half-fed workmen. Keir Hardie had the unspoken sympathy of many members and the ministers waited in dumb fear that he might divide the House and with the aid of the irrepressible Mr. Labouchere, lead the government into a disastrous pitfall. He contented himself, however, with his protest.

In the series of divisions taken under the closure resolution of the Home Rule bill, Mr. Gladstone has been a figure of pathetic interest. He has remained at his post, despite his painful weariness, through both evenings and has trudged faithfully into the lobby every time a clause was voted. On last Thursday evening in the crowded Liberal lobby he began talking with his nearest neighbor concerning the success of the government. After a few remarks he asked this neighbor for his name. The member replied, "John Burns, sir." Mr. Gladstone grasped the hand of the celebrated labor agitator, as he said, pathetically, "My sight is failing. Very often only the contour of the person and the tone of his voice enable me to recognize him."

The conversation then turned on the strain to which the session subjected the members and Mr. Burns remarked, "Hard work makes work, but at the same time makes one love it." "So I have felt," Mr. Gladstone answered, "and may you live many years to put that principle in practice. We both have [...]."

The conversation was overheard by several members near Mr. Gladstone during the conversation, and has been repeated in the tone of pathos which now characterizes so many of the Liberals' utterances concerning their aged leader.

General Hawley, one of the most [...] and a close friend of numerous high officers, has stirred the Liberals by writing for the Pall Mall Gazette an article in defense of the most rabid contentions of the Ulster Loyalists. He says that British troops would be justified morally and legally in refusing to suppress a revolt in Ulster if the insurgents should be fighting that they might remain citizens of the United Kingdom. No act of Parliament, he argues, can force citizens of the United Kingdom to transfer their allegiance. The people of Great Britain, he thinks, although not following closely the theoretical discussion of the legal question, would cry for vengeance the moment they should see loyal Ulster men shot down by troops. In closing General Hawley pays his respects thus to the sympathy for the Ulster Loyalists by pointing to the ignoble crew in defence to whom this crime (of home rule) has been committed. Perhaps in the ardent desire which will be felt to inflict penalties on the men mainly responsible it may be discovered that the law can reach those who even by parliamentary methods have conspired to alienate a large part of the United Kingdom.

THE KAISER'S DELIGHT.

The Army Bill Passed in the German Reichstag.

BERLIN, July 15.—The army bill passed the Reichstag this afternoon by a majority of 16, the vote standing 201 in favor of the measure, to 185 against it. After the bill had finally been adopted the Reichstag was declared closed.

The opposition organs contend this evening that the majority of 16 in favor of the bill is not large enough to cause the government to exult, especially as it was won by the Chancellor giving pledges to the agrarians and anti-semites that will certainly give him trouble to fulfill. Vexation and disappointment was plainly manifested throughout to-day's [...] speeches.

The Emperor is delighted at the passage of the bill and rumor has it he will confer upon Von Caprivi the dignity of a prince.

TROUBLE IN EGYPT.

A British Warship Ordered to Proceed to Alexandria.

VALETTA, Malta, July 15.—The British battleship Inflexible, mounting twelve guns, has been ordered to proceed immediately from this port to Alexandria, Egypt. She will start to-night. It is rumored that the hurried dispatch of the Inflexible is owing to disturbances that have broken out in Alexandria. No details of the trouble are known here.

Late Hawaiian News.

HONOLULU, July 7, via San Francisco, July 15, per Steamer Peru.—The celebration of the Fourth of July, the capture of twenty of the twenty-eight lepers in the valley of Kalaau, island of Kauai, the last full and clear reports on Hawaiian finances by Minister Damon, and the holding for trial of two out of three of the conspirators are the foremost happenings here since the last mail by the Warrimoo.

A Landmark Endangered.

LONDON, July 15.—The Duke of Bedford, one of the richest and most unpopular of London landlords, has refused to renew the lease of the Drury Lane theater. Therefore, after an existence of 200 years, the theater will be demolished.

Another Revolt in Nicaragua.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—The State Department has received advices from Minister Baker at Managua confirming the news that a revolt has broken out again and that the president of the republic and his minister of foreign affairs are held prisoners. There was no battle but the minister regards the situation as critical. This was disagreeable news to the Navy department for it will require the secretary to send a naval vessel to Nicaraguan at a time when the climate is least endurable and fever prevails at many places.

A Temporary Injunction.

DENVER, July 15. Judge Bentley this morning granted a temporary injunction on application of George W. Wright against State Treasurer Nance, restraining him from transferring $83,000 from the general fund of 1890 to the general fund of 1893. Mr. Wright in his petition sets forth that he is the holder of warrants drawn against the fund of 1890, and that if the transfer were allowed to be made, warrants drawn against that fund would become worthless. And the petition further states that the law authorizing the transfer had been irregularly passed by the last legislature.

Fast Time in Foot-Racing.

GOSHEN, Ind., July 15.—The Columbian 100-yard sprinting event for a purse of $2,000 and the championship of America, was run here to-day before a large audience in which were sporting men from all over the country. Morris of California was an easy favorite in the selling last night and to-day won the first and final heats. There were four starters in the first heat: C. C. Morris of California; C. A. Kinzy of Utah; Alex Gott of Montana, and James Collins of Wisconsin. Morris won, Collins second.

Second heat—H. W. Kiblinger of Chicago, M. M. McKeever of Colorado, S. J. Farrell of Connecticut. Farrell, Kiblinger and McKeever finished in the order named.

Third and final heat—Morris first; Collins a very close second; Farrell third; Kiblinger fourth. Time 9 3-5 seconds, one fifth below the world's record. The third heat was a very exciting one; they bunched with Collins behind. A magnificent spurt which he made at the end, however, almost gave Collins the race.

BASE BALL SCORES.

At Cincinnati—Cincinnati 4, Boston 7.
At Pittsburg—Pittsburg 10, Washington 0.
At Cleveland—Cleveland 3, New York 7.
At St. Louis—St. Louis 8, Brooklyn 3.
At Chicago—Chicago 9, Baltimore 1.
At Louisville—Louisville 5, Philadelphia 6.
At Chicago—Amherst 0, Yale 9. Yale wins the cup and the inter-collegiate championship.

Gold Reserve Increasing.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—The gold reserve is gradually getting back to its full amount of $100,000,000 as a result of the slight improvement in the financial situation. To-day it was $98,105,280, a gain of $[illegible] over yesterday.

A Fatal Fall.

DENVER, July 15.—Herschel Sigart, a farmer, was killed this afternoon on a ranch five miles east of Denver. He was stacking hay when a heavy wind came up which threw him to the ground breaking his neck.

Weather Indications.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—For Colorado: Generally fair Sunday; northerly winds; slightly warmer in extreme northern portion.

CURRENT ERRORS.

Dr. Andrews on Some Further Features of the Silver Situation.

CREDITS AND THEIR BASIS.

Silver Bound to Win Its Way Throughout the World. An Interview With the Lecturer on the Situation in Colorado.

President Andrews of Brown University talked freely with a [...] man yesterday regarding his trip to Colorado and of the situation and future prospects of the State. This was the first trip of Dr. Andrews to Colorado and he found much to interest and as he said, to instruct him. Speaking of his trip up the Midland to the mining camps he said: "I found the situation quite serious and am afraid it will continue so for the near future. That is, I do not see any immediate way out of the difficulty. It seems to me that business in Colorado in general must have a pretty hard time of it for the next few months.

"In Leadville and [...]" said he, "I found a very [...] state of affairs consequent upon the closing of the mines and smelters."

"To what extent do [the other] industries of Colorado depend upon silver mining?"

"To a very great extent," said he. "The railroads are interested, the iron and coal mining, lumber and building industries are [...] to a very considerable extent [...] the mining industry. Indeed it seems to me that there is hardly any industry of the State which is not more or less dependent upon the mining industry."

"What do you think will be the effect of the closing down of the silver mines upon the mining of gold?"

"I think that gold mining will probably hold its own with perhaps a little falling off. If it were earlier in the season, so that the placers could get water, a good many silver miners would go into placer mining. But it is now so late that they can hardly expect to get much out of them, as the water is low. But next year a good deal will be done. I should think in these placers. The men will go into the old gold holes and rock and dig and make wages, perhaps not as good as they have had, but enough to keep body and soul together."

"How will the agricultural portions of the State get through the hard times?"

"I think that a good deal of the agriculture of the State will continue to exist, but it will not have that growth and development which it otherwise would. It will not have the incentive. There will not be the building of new barns nor the addition of new stock for the next year or two. Nor will there be the same marked progress in the education of children and so on, and the farming population will lapse backward in the effort toward civilization for the next year or two, at least."

Continuing Dr. Andrews said that more will be done than had been in the past probably in wool, although he was not prepared to say as to that, not knowing the situation. But certainly the agricultural as all other industries was largely dependent upon mining in Colorado. He said that a great deal of the gold comes from silver ores and thus there could not be an entire cessation of silver mining. But it would not be this year or next year, but would take at least three years to make up in the extra gold product what would be lost through the cessation of silver mining.

Dr. Andrews is thoroughly pleased with Colorado and its people. He admires the push and energy of the West and thinks that the Yankees ought to come out here and it would be a distinct revelation to them to see how things are done. He has had a delightful trip and values highly the practical knowledge of silver mining which he obtained on his trip into the mountains. In this connection it is a noteworthy fact that the only delegate to the international conference last year with any practical knowledge of mining was Senator Jones of Nevada, and his statements seemed to be taken by the members of the conference as coming from a source that was biassed.

Dr. Andrews was much pleased at the way in which the press of the city was standing by the Summer School and for the full reports of his lectures which had been given.

He left for the East last evening on the Rock Island.

Dr. E. B. Andrews of Brown University concluded his course of lectures under the auspices of the Summer School before a large audience in the High School auditorium yesterday afternoon.

He detailed some of the current errors in connection with the silver question. He believed that in several important respects England's monetary system is not a model for other nations. It is very imperfect in regard to England's own needs. The speaker detailed how on several occasions England had to borrow gold of bimetallic France in order to tide herself over emergencies, and that France always had a plentiful supply on hand. Great Britain had on more than one occasion placed herself in the position in regard to her finances that no well and safely financed nation ought to be obliged to take. Another point adduced by the speaker was that silver was historically, as to value, a steadier metal than gold; and that the two metals held together by an international agreement would be steadier than either. The speaker was also of the opinion that an international law, providing that the nations making it were numerous and strong, would be able for an indefinite time to maintain the values of the two metals not only in the form of currency but also in the form of bullion steady at any reasonable ratio that may be fixed upon. He was also of the opinion that the discarding and demonetization of silver in and since 1873 cannot justly be looked upon as a step in rational economic evolution but as a series of costly and deplorable blunders.

In the second half of his subject the speaker discussed the credit system at more or less length. He said that credit is not as many suppose available to take the place of hard money in a monetary system and can be safely and permanently broadened only as its hard money basis is broadened.

There was too much credit business being done with too small a basis of hard money. The New York clearing house has the power to multiply credits [...]. The [sub]stance of all the credit system was that behind such and such a check there was hard money. Just as soon as there came a distrust that there was not the hard money to back the credits there was a panic and a tightening of money. Credit [...] a steadfast relation to the hard money behind it. England has not a sufficient basis of hard fundamental money, and must have more. The tendency is to multiply credits, and the monometallists seem to be willing to do this indefinitely and do not object to it. It is they who are the soft money cranks [...] this course must inevitably lead to a [...].

The speaker made the assertion that if silver is refused remonetization in the course of the [...] it will yet win its way back into the money systems of the nations discarding it, but it will only achieve this by a series of dreadful crises, greatly retarding human civilization and weal.

Passing to the ideal money, he said, that it was a money which would admit neither a general fall nor a general rise in prices. He drew a picture of a universal price list in which the scale of prices should be the same the world over and in which there should be little, if any variation and in which the slight changes might be met by a modification of the amount of money from month to month or from year to year.

In concluding he said that it was a mistaken idea to suppose that the people of the East considered those of the Western States as acting from purely selfish motives in this silver matter. There were some who thought so but they were not by any means in the majority. And likewise the Western people ought not to think that all the East was represented by Wall street and Wall street should not be judged by its worst men. The people of the East, said he, are for the most part people who fear God and work righteousness and who love their neighbors. They would not intrust their legislators to do things harmful to the people of the rest of the country. In conclusion he said that so far as he had observed President Cleveland had not, by written word or utterance furnished any proof that he was a believer in the monometallic standard; he was, however, opposed to the Sherman law as a great many good friends of silver are.

When Dr. Andrews concluded Mr. W. [...] and stated that he had [...] course of lectures very [...] as he was sure many others had; [...] he moved that a vote of thanks be extended to Dr. Andrews for his able exposition of the silver question and also to the Summer School for furnishing so talented a speaker. The vote of thanks was given with a rousing "aye."

ANOTHER RICH STRIKE.

More Good News from El Paso's Great Gold Camp.

Special to THE GAZETTE.

CRIPPLE CREEK, July 15.—A rich strike was made to-day in a claim located [...] the Cyanide mill and owned by Mike Clara and others and bonded and leased to W. A. Burnside for $[...]. No assay has been made of the ore but the vein is eight feet wide at a depth of nine feet and shows a narrow streak of free gold.

The Pike's Peak people recently shipped twenty-nine sacks of their rich ore to Denver for treatment but, owing to delay in securing the treatment of the same they were compelled, being in need of money, to find a quicker way of getting out the gold. Accordingly a quantity of the rock was pulverized this morning and then panned; the result of five hours' pulverizing and panning being a quantity of the yellow metal which when retorted by Assayer Staats was found to be worth $700. It was sold to [...] and the money used to pay off the men who have been employed in the mine. This gives some adequate idea of the character of the Pike's Peak ore, when such a simple process as panning gives a return [...].

New York Stock Market.

NEW YORK, July 15.—This was an off day in sterling exchange, the market, however, ruled firm. An advance in the price of [...] London and the firmer feeling in sterling exchange, so bankers say, will prevent any large shipments of the metal from the other side. L. Von Hoffman & Co. deny that they purchased £60,000 gold in London yesterday. Their gold, £25,000, is on the steamship Paris, which sailed from Southampton to-day. Heidelback, Ickelheimer & Co. have £100,000 gold on the Fuerst Bismarck and £200,000 on the steamship Ems. The report circulated yesterday that £100,000 had been withdrawn from the Bank of England for shipment to New York has been denied by all the leading foreign houses here.

High prices were recorded at the opening of business at the Stock Exchange, an advance of [...] per cent. having been established in the face of lower cables from London. In the upward movement at this time Louisville and Nashville, General Electric, American Sugar, Manhattan and the Grangers were most prominent. The rise was stimulated by reports that a new bull combination had been formed with a certain operator heretofore conspicuous on Industrials deals as manager. Kansas bank troubles and the attachment of the Schlesinger mine property, said to be the largest single iron ore producer in the world, caused a change in sentiment and the early gain was not only lost, but a net decline of 1/4 to 1 1/4 per cent. was recorded for the day. The bank statement with its gain in reserve, the first increase reported since May 27, last, checked the decline for a time, but at the close the tendency was downward.

In the stock loan department New York Central lent flat, Baltimore and Ohio and Burlington and Quincy at 2@3, Louisville and Nashville at 3, Lake Shore at 4.

The market closed weak. The sales of stock were 76,883 shares.

Exchange on London 4.82@4.82 1/4; sight drafts, 4.81 [...]. Bar silver 72 1/4.

CLOSING PRICES.

Western Union	79	Northwestern	100
N. Y. Central	100	preferred	135
N. J. Central	100	Pacific Mail	14[illegible]
Michigan Central	91	Reading	16[illegible]
Northern Pacific	11	C. R. I. & P.	63
preferred	[illegible]	C. M. & St. Paul	60[illegible]
Central Pacific	18[illegible]	preferred	113
Union Pacific	20[illegible]	M. L. S. & W.	[illegible]
Missouri Pacific	23	Wabash	[illegible]
Texas Pacific	[illegible]	preferred	15[illegible]
Man. Elevated	[illegible]	C. B. & Q.	81[illegible]
Can. Pac.	71[illegible]	Oregon Trans	[illegible]
Chicago & Alton	136	Pullman P. C.	170
C. & Ohio	15	West Shore	[illegible]
Del. Lack. & W	142[illegible]	Sugar Trust	80[illegible]
D. & R. G	[illegible]	Southern Pacific	23
preferred	[illegible]	A. T. & S. F.	20
Erie	14[illegible]	B. & O.	67
preferred	27	Ohio. Fuel	[illegible]
M. K. & T	9	Rio Grande West	15
Lake Shore	[illegible]	preferred	[illegible]
Louisville & Nash	57[illegible]	U. P. D. & G.	7[illegible]

BONDS.

4s Registered	111	D. & R. G. 4s	73[illegible]
4s Coupon	111	N. P. 1sts	112[illegible]
4 1/2s do	[illegible]	N. P. 2s	108[illegible]
Pacific 6s of '95	[illegible]	U. P. 1s	[illegible]
D. & R. G. 1s	111	R. G. W. 1s	[illegible]

METALS.

Pig iron $12.75@13.70. Copper $10.25. Lead $3.70, tin $19.15 bid.

Kansas City Live Stock.

KANSAS CITY, July 15.—Hogs—Receipts [...] 5.60.

Cattle—Receipts, 2,000 head; market dull; native steers, bulk best $4.10@4.20.

The mysterious explosion of a German balloon while it was being emptied has been explained as probably due to an electric spark, experiments having demonstrated that the material of the balloon could be very readily electrified by friction. The placing of a few long metallic wires round the valve is suggested as a means of removing this source of danger.

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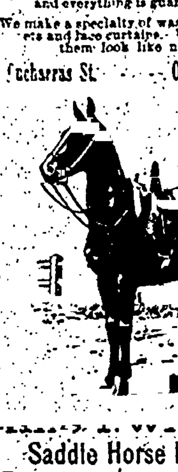

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All advertisements for the WEEKLY GAZETTE must be handed in not later than Tuesday noon.

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THE GAZETTE PRINTING CO.
Colorado Springs.

PRESIDENT ANDREWS'S LECTURES.

At the close of President Andrews's lecture yesterday, Mr. W. S. Jackson, in behalf of the citizens of this place, rose and moved a vote of thanks to the speaker. The motion was carried most heartily. Certainly it voiced the sentiment of the community. It has been a rare pleasure to listen to so able, so learned, so fair, so clear, so frank a speaker. The views that he expressed as his own do not coincide with the sentiment of all his hearers, but even those who differ with him are earnest in their praise of the clear and cogent manner in which Dr. Andrews spoke, and of the entire fairness and liberality with which he treated the views of those not entirely in accord with him.

There is need in this country of more men like President Andrews, who have the breadth of view and the clearness of vision to take a dispassionate survey of the financial situation. The present feeling in certain quarters in the East against silver is as prejudiced and unreasoning as the feeling against the East in certain parts of Colorado. A great many—probably a majority of the Eastern people are bimetallists, and President Andrews did well to ask yesterday that Western people have the discrimination not to confound all Eastern people with Wall street, and not to believe that all men even in Wall street are sharks.

We trust that the distinguished speaker may have occasion to address Eastern audiences widely this summer. He understand the feeling of the West better, since his visit to our State, than any other Eastern man of anything like equal prominence. He is a strong champion of silver. His arguments appeal alike to Eastern and Western audiences. He can do more good in the East for the silver cause than a legion of Pattersons, Holdens and Waites. He leaves behind him many friends and more admirers in Colorado Springs, and he will receive a warm welcome the next time he comes among us.

SUMMER SCHOOL PROGRESS.

The Summer School is now under full headway, and there is no doubt of its complete success. Indeed, there was really no doubt of that as soon as it was known that the director had been successful in securing a remarkably strong faculty. Of President Andrews's lectures we have something to say in another place. Dr. Bemis, who is to begin his lectures this week, is a man of great ability and a recognized authority on his subject. The history classes, under Miss Coman and Mr. Ryley are finding their course intensely interesting. The lectures on French literature and literary men, by Miss Kennedy, are admirable presentations alike of the character and the works of the men with whom they deal. Her lectures last week on Victor Hugo and on Lamartine were finely finished monographs upon those writers, and her hearers are looking forward with pleasure to those that are to come.

To Dr. Rolfe we have a word of advice to give, and we trust he will take it as kindly as it is meant. His early lectures were too elementary. His class is altogether capable of assimilating [illegible] ... course would be improved if he would treat the remaining plays of Shakespeare less minutely, and if he would suggest to the class lines of study that could be carried on after his departure.

[illegible] the most successful of the course, and the pupils are doing excellent work under the competent direction of Miss Taylor. The instruction in languages is excellent. The scientific classes are enthusiastic, and Professor Brigham is making the course in geology most valuable and practical. This week the lectures on zoology and bacteriology will begin, and will no doubt prove as good in their way as those on geology. The music classes are largely attended, and are doing good work. The instruction in the languages is excellent. Altogether this is certainly the best Summer School ever held anywhere in the West.

A TRIUMPH OF CHRISTIAN SENTIMENT.

The decision to close the World's Fair on Sunday is a triumph for the Christian sentiment of the country. True, it is closed because opening was unprofitable; but that very reason is a triumph for the upholders of the American Sunday. It has been proved, now, to the satisfaction of all, that the sentiment of the country is against seven-day shows. It has been proved that the "poor workingmen" are not eager to take Sunday for sight seeing and that Sunday opening is not the boon for them that it has been claimed to be. It has been proved that a majority of the people who attend the Fair are observers of the Christian day of rest. It has been proved that large numbers of exhibitors respect the day. Altogether, the decision to close is a splendid vindication of the arguments advanced by the American Sabbath Union and by Christian ministers generally before Congress and the World's Fair commission. We congratulate all our people on the demonstration that the European style of Sunday is not a success in this country even in the most European and perhaps the wickedest city in the United States.

The interviews printed elsewhere in this paper, concerning business at our hotels and in the city generally, speak for themselves. Such malicious rumors as were floating around yesterday should receive credence from nobody. It is just such silly reports as these, started nobody knows how or by whom, that precipitate panics. If you hear that any business concern is going to shut down, don't believe it until you know from the proprietor himself. The Antlers, and the Alamo, and the other hotels have no more notion of shutting down than THE GAZETTE has of suspending publication—and that, as everybody ought to know, is about the most unlikely thing anybody could imagine. This city is on a sound basis, and while our business men necessarily feel the depression, they are not going under, and all of us are going to pull through until the better times that are sure to come.

Congressman William L. Wilson, of West Virginia in an interview in The Washington Star, says the extra session will last until December and that the tariff will be taken up as well as the currency question. He also coyly admits that he would not decline the chairmanship of the Ways and Means committee if it is offered to him.

It seems a rather small sort of economy for Secretary Carlisle to "dock" the pay of the veterans in the New York custom house who were off duty three days by reason of attending the Gettysburg celebration.

Shall We Have State Bank Money?

To repeal the 10 per cent. tax upon State bank notes would mean that Maine, Kansas, California, North Dakota, Ohio, and all the other States would be in a position to authorize local banking institutions to flood the country with paper money which could have no certainty of uniform safety and value. A Zimri Dwiggins might establish a chain of local banks on unsound principles, and issue paper money which, mingled with the general volume of the country's currency, would be worthless in the hands of the last holders on the failure of the banks. It is now asserted in some quarters that Congress will refuse to repeal the harmful silver purchase act unless that repeal be accompanied by the resurrection of the still more pernicious system of "wildcat" paper money that was buried thirty years ago. Whatever may or may not be done with our currency laws, every business man, every farmer, every professional man who receives a salary, and every man or woman who earns wages or has a fixed money income, should insist absolutely upon a national, uniform currency, with the United States government at the back of every dollar in circulation.—["Progress of the World," July Review of Reviews.

Railroads Have a Right to Live.

It is pleasant to note that the law courts throughout the country have shown a wish to protect railroad revenues against unjust legislation. The supreme court in the Minnesota cases struck the key-note with which the utterances of inferior courts since that decision have been in harmony. In Texas the legislature created a State Board of Railroad Commissioners apparently with the intent of making their rate opinions final in effect, though nominally the net was drawn to meet a United States supreme court decision. Not expecting justice from a State court, the bondholders began in the United States court an action to restrain the Texas commission from promulgating certain tariffs said to be unreasonably low, and with their preliminary case. The railroad "right to live" has also been affirmed in other States. Those decisions, with a growing sense of partiality toward carriers under present low-rate conditions, have generally throughout the country kept the various legislatures from enacting any drastic measures affecting railroads. It is also proper to mention that the authority of the Interstate Commerce Commission and the supposed efficacy of the interstate commerce law to cure our transportation ills have both received rather severe blows during the year from various courts before which questions touching the act to regulate commerce were argued and then decided.—[Thomas L. Greene, in N. Y. Engineering Magazine.

Crossing Private Property.

Now that the road fences are swept away in the cities and country villages a nuisance has grown up of the people going across lots to make short cuts from street to street, just as if the whole uninclosed land was thrown open for a public thoroughfare. In many localities this nuisance has assumed such proportions that people will have to resort to fences again for self protection. It is often amusing as well as vexatious to owners to see the trouble people will take to travel over private lands instead of in the highways, cultivated lands being crossed as freely as well grassed lawns.

School children in some villages cause [illegible] in schools for the teacher to give instruction in the rules of politeness. Would it not be well to teach this practice, at least, to the extent of teaching children to respect private rights of property and go to and from school by way of the public streets instead of over gardens and lawns?—Lewiston Journal.

THE FLEETING SHOW.

Stories and Gossip Picked Up on the Streets.

A story is told of a Colorado Springs man who won a bet at Cripple Creek. He has been unfortunate in having lost a foot and an arm in a railroad accident many years ago but his artificial limbs, fitted so closely that it is almost impossible to notice his misfortune. He was sitting in a room at camp one evening discussing various matters with a party of men when the subject turned on the temperature of water and how hot the human body could stand it. One man offered to bet that he could put his foot into hotter water than anyone present. The Colorado Springs man instantly covered the bet. Hot water was procured, too hot in fact for the man who offered the bet to stand it for any length of time, but the Colorado Springs man could bear it as long as he chose for he put the wooden foot in.

* * *

Said the little boy to his father at the restaurant where I board, "What does that mean on the sign: 'Short Orders'?" "My son," was the reply of the parent who had had experience, "that means that if you order almost anything on the bill of fare you will find the house short on that particular order."

* * *

I heard a bear story about a Colorado Springs hunter the other day, but I will not give his name as he told the story himself and never expected it to reach my ears. It seems that not long ago he and a friend decided to go hunting up near Seven Lakes, and they hired two burros to carry the luggage. The first night they camped in a wild-looking spot where there were indications of bear. In the night the young hunter was awakened by his friend, who was greatly excited. He declared that a bear had walked up and stood looking at them and then struck off into the brush. The night was dark, but our hunter determined to give chase and followed into the brush with his rifle. There was a crackling of the brush just ahead and bang, bang, went the gun, after which the hunter rushed back to camp. In the morning they went to the spot and found one of the burros very dead. They came back to town, told the owner the animal was lost and bargained with him to take $10 on the chance of ever finding it again.

* * *

County Commissioner Plumb has a plan to get plenty of gold in the country again. His idea is to issue a billion or so of bonds and sell them to England, then get up a little war with the mother country and if she attacks us under the law of nations the indebtedness could all be confiscated. He does not recommend the plan, but he says he can find plenty of men who would knock down a British subject or go fishing upon the Bering sea to bring on the trouble.

* * *

"Fleeting, I told you I was a hoodoo!"

"I know you did, Colonel."

"And I told you I would Jonah the market if I went in with that Tenderfoot's Delight stock."

"Yep."

"Well I've done it, haven't I? I didn't expect anything like this though. I knew of course that if I dipped in, the particular stock I bought would collapse, but I never expected to ruin the entire mining industry. The Mollie Gibson, Last Chance and other big dividend payers should have hired me to stay out of the business."

"Colonel, if I really thought you responsible for all the trouble I would hire a bicycle rider to run over you."

"They keep me dodging pretty well now. I'm glad [illegible] now, Fleeting."

"Why, Colonel."

"Oh, we're having such a big time. Didn't we capture that Denver convention tho', Me and Waite and Ed Holden? Aint the old man's [illegible]? We old fools are the worst kind, I tell you, Fleeting. You ought to have been up in Denver with us, talking blood and bread and anarchy. Me and Finegan know what we're doing. We know how to settle this silver question. Whenever you see a man with large interests in silver mines or other kinds of property in this State, you can bet your life he don't know what's good for the industry. Just cry gold bug at him. If he has been putting in a good many years studying financial questions, you can bet he don't know as much silver as me and Waite and Holden and John Vaughn and B. Clark Wheeler, and chances are he has been bought up by the Eastern gold bugs. Fellows like Moffatt and Hagerman and J. B. Wheeler don't know what's needed for silver and they have just been hired by the Eastern gold bugs to leave their millions of silver to rot in the ground.

"I tell you the old Governor is just going to be the Moses of this moment. Blood is what is going to count, great rivers of blood. Wasn't that a thrilling sentence in the Governor's speech about riding our horses up to the bridles in blood. We just want to scare them Eastern gold bugs to death."

"What do you expect to accomplish, Colonel?"

"Oh nothing down East, but ain't the elections coming next fall and we've got to make an awful row if we get the offices. I'm ready for anything now for we boys all know the Governor would not call out the militia if we went to rioting. We had a little meeting the other day and talked it over. Some of the boys were for busting into Randall's jewelry store first. I suggested going to Holbrook & Perkins's place and helping ourselves to socks all around, but I come near getting put out of the meeting for mentioning such a thing. It was pretty generally agreed that we would attack the drug stores first because they keep goods more in our line."

"I suppose, Colonel, you are ready to shoulder your musket in the cause of silver?"

"No, I don't want to do any of the fighting, but me and Ed. Holden and the Gov. will talk to the boys while they're organizing. Ed. will do some good service tho'. I bet he could stampede an army bigger than Sherman's if he would work his jaw and weep like he did at the convention. You remember Samson routed a pretty good-sized company once with the same kind of a jaw bone Ed. uses. I will read you a letter I have just written to the Gov."

"Dear Davis H——, I was at the convention and heard your speech. It was a pea warmer and reflects great credit on you. Old men for council, young men for war. As a councilor your equal has never been seen since Robert Toombs told the people on the sunny side of the line that one Southerner could lick five Northerners. You and me can't lose anything in a war, Davis but our salaries. There are some miserable gold bugs in this town that I will go for right away if you will just order their property confiscated, Governor. Being a gold bug is the worst crime I know, and the easiest proved, for all you have to do is to holler it at a man. Davis H., I wish you had been a little more explicit about that wading business. I've had the old mare hitched up for two days with the bridle on ready to wade, but it occurs to me that the gold bugs will have the best of it. They ride cobs that hold their heads high, while my old mare's bridle is never two feet from the ground. Where do you think we should attack the gold bugs first. We won't want to [illegible] in Kansas for [illegible] and his army are our friends and it's a long march to the Missouri river. Denver is a port of entry and don't you think it would be well to prepare a navy for it? We might be blockaded and starved out. Don't you think we had better send for Johann Most and the Chicago martyrs who have been pardoned out by our friend Altgeld of Illinois, so that they can advise with us! They have had more experience in these matters that we have.

"Think over these things, Davis. I know that with such advisers as you and me and Ed. and Most Colorado will soon [illegible] and [illegible] like the Garden of Eden before the fruit season.

Yours for blood higher than the bridle if it is necessary in keeping the offices.

THE COLONEL.

P. S.—Governor, can John Potter and Ben Crowell hire burros to ride?"

A STORY OF THE EVERGLADES.

Recalled by the Transfer of Billy Bowlegs' Refuge to Private Owners.

Up to a few years ago all that was known of that vast inland sea on the southern border of Georgia, called the Okefinokee swamp was that it once had been the stronghold of "Billy Bowlegs." Even those who had heard the euphonious name often enough to form some idea of the topography of the swamp received an entirely erroneous impression of its character. They regarded it as a mere waste of malarial waters, like the Everglades of Florida or the Dismal swamp of Virginia. Within the past two years, however, the invasion of capital into the recesses of its cypress and magnolia groves has revealed a wealth of resources unsurpassed, and shown that instead of being an impenetrable swamp the Okefinokee is a great inland sea of very much the same type in the quality of its waters as Lake Superior.

Away back in the early days of the century, just prior to the Seminole war, General Clinch of Georgia marched into Florida and penetrated the Everglades with a regiment of soldiers, his purpose being to induce the Seminole chiefs to sign a treaty relinquishing their possessions to the government. He pitched his tent in the heart of the swamp and invited the Indian chieftains to a conference at which they were to sign the papers ceding the land to the United States. The chief of the Seminoles at that time was a half breed named Smith, a man of strikingly handsome appearance, over 6 feet in height and as straight as an arrow. This leader, together with two of his subchiefs, was standing in General Clinch's tent listening to the reading of the deed which took away their lands. At the conclusion of the reading the two subchiefs, who could neither read nor write, made their marks. Turning to Smith, who stood in contemplative mood, gazing with fixed eyes upon the papers before them, General Clinch asked:

"You can write your name, Smith?"

"Yes," he replied quickly, "but this is one time when I intend to make my mark."

Quick as thought the powerful half breed whipped out a long, keen knife, and lightninglike buried it to the hilt in the heart of one of the subchiefs, then in that of the other and finally in the breast of the government agent, killing the three almost instantly.

The soldiers about General Clinch flew to arms and were in the act of making Smith a prisoner when he calmly called to them to look outside the tent. Doing so, they found the camp completely surrounded by a band of at least 3,000 Indian braves ready to obey their chief's command. Smith did not order the massacre of the company, but without as much as harming a hair of the head of General Clinch or any of his soldiers marched them to the edge of the swamp, and in parting said:

"Now, General Clinch, you and your soldiers may go, but I warn you that if ever a white man places his foot upon our lands again he had better beware of the Seminoles."

As General Clinch marched his men away the Indian braves enthusiastically crowded about their great chief, and raising him high upon their shoulders cried out in mighty chorus, "Osceola! Osceola!" which means "the rising sun." This was the beginning of the Seminole war, and it was in this way that the half breed Smith received the name by which he is known to history.

The end of his career is familiar to all. The manner in which he was enticed to Washington, where he attracted much attention and was the "observed of all observers," under cover of a flag of truce, and his confinement until his death in Fort Moultrie at Charleston are well remembered.

Smith's successor in command of the Seminoles was Billy Bowlegs, a chief of diminutive stature, but undaunted courage. During the war which followed Billy found refuge in Okefinokee swamp, and one of the principal islands of this inland sea now bears his name.

Okefinokee swamp was until 1890 the property of the state of Georgia. An act of the legislature, approved in October, 1889, provided for the sale of the swamp to the highest bidder, the minimum price being fixed at 12½ cents an acre. When the bids were opened by Governor Gordon on March 18, 1890, that offering 26¾ cents per acre was accepted.—Atlanta Journal.

WHAT ONE ACRE WILL YIELD.

The Limit Probably Reached by Land in New York's First Ward.

An acre of land is 4,840 square yards, or 43,560 square feet. It is the ordinary measure of ground among farmers and surveyors, but the earning capacity of acres varies considerably. About the simplest use, involving the least skill and labor, to which an acre of land may be put is to the growing of trees upon it. This requires no capital, but patience, and yields on the average $2.25 per acre a year. Then there are the fruits of husbandry and farming, gained through toil and cultivation, and greatest of course in the rolling prairies or virgin lowlands of the west and northwest.

But taking farming lands nearer home, in New York state, these are found to be the net returns per acre: Rye, $6.50; oats, $11; wheat, $15; barley, $17; corn, $18; peas, $57; sweet potatoes, $75; spinach, $[illegible]; watermelons, $81; grapes, $122; currants, $120; cabbage, $133; beets, $150; peaches, $150; strawberries, $150; tomatoes, $165; muskmelons, $158; asparagus, $183, and celery, $214. The adaptability of the land for such products varies, and the value of an acre corresponds with such variance. The perishable crops are subject to great damage and require usually more cultivation and greater care.

Taking 10 feet as the average width of a railroad bed, 4,356 feet of track would comprise, stretched out in a straight line, an acre of land. This is more than four-fifths of a mile of railroad. The portion of the Pennsylvania road between New York and Philadelphia is generally acknowledged among railroad men to have the largest gross earnings of any in the world, with the two exceptions of the New York elevated and the London underground. But taking, as fairer for the purpose, the whole Pennsylvania system, it is found that the annual gross receipts amount to about $100,000,000 for the 2,500 miles of track operated. Of this total $37,500,000 is net receipts. In other words, this railroad system earns $15,000 a mile net, or $12,500 an acre, and the latter figure may be given as the highest earning capacity of an acre of land given over to railroad transportation. This is a high figure. It is greater than the gains from either forestry or husbandry, but it shrinks into unimportance compared with the revenue yielded by an acre of New York city real estate.

The area of New York city, including the two wards beyond the Harlem river, is nearly 25,000 acres. That tranquil stream divides territorially the town into two almost equal parts, there being 12,5[illegible] acres south and [illegible] north. The most valuable part of the city of New York is the First ward, lying south of Liberty street and Malden lane and covering 151 acres. The assessed value of its real estate is $80,000,000. When to this is added the value of land exempt from taxation, which is $[illegible]0,000,000, and allowance is made for the [illegible] values, it appears that the real estate of this territory is worth not less than $155,000,000, or at the rate of $1,000,000 an acre, which is probably larger than the value of any other piece of real estate in the United States. At 5 per cent on the amount of capital represented the annual revenue from real estate in the First ward of the city of New York is $5[illegible] a year per acre. That is the highest point, and these, then, are the figures: Forest land, $2.25 an acre; farming land, $20 to $150; railroad land, $12,500; New York real estate, business section, $50,000.—New York Sun.

The Rock That Moses "Smote."

The famous "Rock in Horeb," anciently called the "Rock of Massah," and at present known throughout the orient as the "Stone of the Miraculous Fountain," being the identical rock which Moses struck with his rod in order to give water to the children of Israel, is religiously preserved and guarded even down to this late date. Dr. Shaw in his book, "Shaw's Travels," says, "It is a block of granite about 6 yards square, lying tottering and loose in the middle of the valley of Rephidim, and seems to have originally been a part of Mount Sinai."

The stream of the waters of that miraculous fountain, as related in the seventeenth chapter of Exodus, hollowed a channel about 2 inches deep and more than twice that broad across the face of the rock, this not upon unsupported testimony, but upon the word of such men as the Rev. Dr. Shaw, Dr. Pococke, Lieutenant-Clogher and other eminent scholars and travelers. M. Baumgarten, a German nobleman who visited the "Rock of Horeb" in the year 15[illegible], declares his belief in the generally accepted story of it being the rock of Moses' famous [illegible].

Royal Baking Powder

If you are urged to buy other baking powders in place of the Royal, it is solely because the dealer can make more money on them, for all agree that the Royal is the best. The low cost of the others to the grocer is proof of the cheap character of their ingredients and of their inferior quality. All others are cheaper made powders, of inferior strength.

is Highest of all in Leavening Strength.

"There is certainly no baking powder known to me superior to ROYAL, and probably none approaching it for general excellence, purity and efficacy.
"P. SCHWEITZER,"
Prof. of Chemistry, Missouri State University.

U. S. Gov't Food Report.

Made from pure grape cream of tartar only.

VIEWS! VIEWS!

The W. E. Hook View Co.'s views are the best made. When buying views compare them with any other make. That is all we ask. You do the rest.

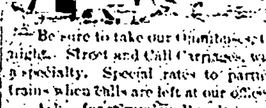
The best 5x8 views published 0[illegible] per dozen, 5c each straight, one or a hundred. No shop-worn, soiled views—all clean, bright and beautiful. This cut in price will be continued until the view makers arrange to restore the price of 5x8 views to the old price, viz: $1.50 per dozen. We will sell views in every city and town in the state, too, at 0[illegible] a dozen. We did not commence cutting the price on views, but propose now to take a hand in the business and put the price where it won't pay a cent to make them. We are ready at any time to arrange with the other view makers to return to the $1.50 rate; but until such times we are in the swim with the best views on earth at 0[illegible] per dozen. You can have 10,000 clean, bright views to select from. Our Colored Photographs in every size and style are superior to all others and 2[illegible] per cent less in price. The most important view dealers in this locality handle our work. The Consolidated Stationery Co., Q. J. Wellington, at College Book Store; Raymond Reed, Postoffice Book Store; Kirschner's Fur Store, Pike's Peak avenue; A. M. Swain, Pike's Peak avenue; G. Farmington, Cheyenne Canon; F. L. Rice, Garden of the Gods; Chas. W. Grant, Manitou; or at headquarters, [illegible] North Tejon, Colorado Springs. We have the finest studio in the city, and will make you the best cabinet portraits at $1.50 per dozen, and will not ask you for money until you are satisfied. That's business—come and see our work.

COLORADO PAPER BOX MANUFACTORY
Vossler & Pearce, Proprietors.
Paper Boxes of all Kinds
1541-1555 Blake Street, Denver, Colo.

HUGHES & KEITH
Plumbing and Chandelier Co.
STATE AGENTS FOR
The Mitchell Vance Co., N. Y.
Manufacturers of
ARTISTIC

Electroliers, Gas and Combination FIXTURES;
Rich Art Metal Goods,
FINE PLUMBING.
Solid Porcelain and Porcelain-Lined Baths; latest improved Water Closets, Lavatories, Etc.
Hot Water and Steam Heating.
1641-1647 CALIFORNIA ST.,
Denver, Colo.

OMNIBUS AND CARRIAGE LINE.



CRUMLEY BROS.,
Office 108 E. Cucharas St. Telephone 247.
COLORADO SPRINGS.

Be sure to take our Omnibuses, Carriages and Baggage Wagons at all trains day and night. Street and Call Carriages, with competent drivers, for driving and calling parties a specialty. Special rates to parties of tourists. Baggage and passengers [illegible] trains when calls are left at our office.

Ask for Crumley Bros.' conveyances at depot. Satisfaction guaranteed. T. P. A. men are our friends.

RAILROAD TIME TABLES

DENVER & RIO GRANDE R. R.
COLORADO SPRINGS, June 11, 1893.

NORTH OR EASTBOUND.

No. 6 Colorado and New Mexico Through Express.....3 27 am
No. 2—Trans-Continental Limited.....5 41 am
No. 12—St. Louis and Kansas City Express.....10.45 am
No. 10—Trinidad and Denver Passenger 3 00 pm
No. 4 Atlantic Coast Express.....7.24 pm

SOUTH OR WESTBOUND.

No. 1—California Fast Mail.....10.23 am
No. 11—Pueblo and St. Louis Express.....4.30 pm
No. 9—Denver and Pueblo Passenger 6.47 pm
No. 3—Trans-Continental Express.....10.15 pm
No. 5 Colorado and New Mexico Through Express.....10.57 pm

MANITOU BRANCH.

Leave Colo. Springs.	Leave Manitou.
10.45 am	9.?8 a.m
2.10 pm	11.?? a.m
4.35 pm	2.3? p.m
7. 0 pm	5.?? p.m

Through tickets for sale to all principal cities east at the depot and No. 16 North Tejon street. Parties can select their own route.
Baggage checked to destination. Pullman palace sleepers. Chair cars free.
For full information call on or address.
J. M. ELLISON, General Agent,
16 North Tejon st.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE R. R.
June 25, 1893.

North-bound	Arrives.	Leaves.
No. 7 Kansas City to Denver	1.14 am	1.24 am
No. 5 Chicago to Denver	7.?0 am	7.35 am
No. 6?? La Junta to Denver	2.45 pm	2.50 pm
No. 6?1 Pueblo to Denver	6.45 pm	7.00 pm
South and West-bound.		
No. 8 Denver to Kansas City	2.06 am	2.10 am
No. 602 Denver to Pueblo	10.?0 am	10.30 am
No. 6?? Denver to La Junta	4.22 pm	4.22 pm
No. 6 Denver to Chicago	8.30 pm	8.35 pm

Trains Nos. 5 and 6 are solid vestibule trains between Denver and Chicago without change. Carry Pullman Palace sleeping cars, library, smoking, chair cars and dining cars. Connect at La Junta for New Mexico and California, and at Burrton, Kan., with train from St. Louis via St. Louis and San Francisco railway, and at Newton, Kan., for Galveston, Tex.

Trains Nos. 7 and 8 run through between Denver and Kansas City.

Trains Nos. 601, 602 run through between Denver and Pueblo and all points on the Colorado Midland, and have Pullman sleeper accommodations between Denver and Ogden connecting at the latter point with trains to and from California.

Trains 5?? and 5?? the well known "Sallie Rly" trains, running between Denver and La Junta, carry free parlor cars and make close connection at Pueblo to and from Canon City, and at La Junta connect with trains to and from the east and south.

For tickets or information call at city office 1? N. Tejon street or at Santa Fe depot.
E. J. EDWARDS, Agent. C. C. HOYT, Commercial Agent.

COLORADO MIDLAND RAILWAY
[illegible], Topeka & Santa Fe Depot. June 25, 1893.

North-bound.	Arrives.	Leaves.
No. 6 Ogden to Denver	6.?? pm	7.10 pm
No. 12 Florissant Accom. east bound	11.00 am	
No. 5 Denver to Ogden	10.25 am	10.30 am
No. 1? Colorado Springs to Florissant		8.10 am

Stages from and for Cripple Creek connect with all trains at Divide.
Through tickets to Cripple Creek on sale at office in Opera House block.
C. C. HOYT, Commercial Agent,
16 North Tejon street.

GREAT ROCK ISLAND ROUTE.

DEPART.

No. 1? Vestibule limited to Chicago via Kansas City, St. Joe and Omaha.7 50 p m
No. 16 Silver State Limited, Chicago, Kansas City and St. Joe.....7 30 a m
No. 15 Limited to Denver.....9.20 a m
No. ?? ".....7.30 p m
No. 17 Limited to Pueblo.....5.?? a m
No. 1? ".....?.15 p m

ARRIVE.

No. 13 Vestibule Limited from Chicago. 7 1? am
No. 15 Fast express from Chicago.....6.?? pm
No. 12 From Denver.....11.05 am
No. 19 From Denver.....6.10 pm

No. 13 and 14 are solid vestibule trains between Chicago and Colorado Springs via Omaha Kansas City or St. Joseph without change. Through sleeper to St. Louis. No. 16 is the famous Silver State Limited to Chicago without change. Only one night out to Chicago or St. Louis. All meals en route served in dining cars. Through tickets to all points east and baggage checked to destination at No. 12 Pike's Peak avenue. Telephone 6?, or Union depot telephone 53. Also passage tickets via principal steamship lines.
W. W. WOOD,
Ticket and Passenger Agent.

UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY.

DEPART.

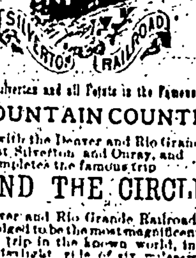
No. 20. Fort Worth Express.....11.?5 a. m.
No. 2?. Denver and Portland Express. 2.40 p. m.

ARRIVE.

No. 1? Denver and Portland Express 12.?0 p. m.
No. 22. Fort Worth Express.....3.10 p. m.

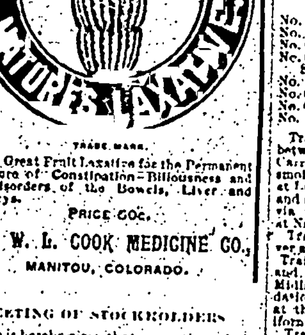
No change of cars Colorado Springs to New Orleans. Through car service Denver to Portland and San Francisco. Solid vestibuled trains Denver to Chicago and Saint Louis via Omaha and C. & N. W. Ry. and Kansas City and Chicago and Alton and Missouri Pacific Railway. Dining cars on all trains. Free reclining chair cars on all trains.
Office, 14 Pike's Peak Ave. Telephone No. 21.
W. G. RICE,
City Ticket Agent.

TRIP AROUND THE CIRCLE.
THROUGH REALMS OF GOLD AND SILVER—
VIA



Between Silverton and all Points in the Famous
RED MOUNTAIN COUNTRY.
Connects with the Denver and Rio Grande R. R. at Silverton and Ouray, and completes the famous trip
"AROUND THE CIRCLE,"
Over Denver and Rio Grande Railroad, acknowledged to be the most magnificent mountain trip in the known world, including daylight ride of [illegible] miles through the Uncompahgre Canon, which is unequaled in its grandeur, and adds greatly to the pleasure of this delightful journey.
OTTO MEARS, President, Denver.
MOSES LIVERMAN, Gen. Supt. S. K. HOOPER, Gen. Pass. Agt., Denver.

SYRUP OF BANANA



TRADE MARK.

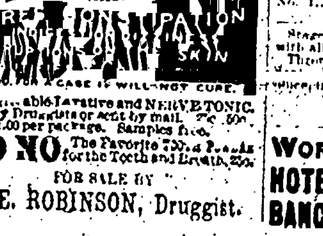
THE Great Fruit Laxative for the Permanent Cure of Constipation—Biliousness and all disorders of the Bowels, Liver and Kidneys.

PRICE 50c.

THE W. L. COOK MEDICINE CO.,
MANITOU, COLORADO.

MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS.

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the stockholders of the [illegible] Mountain Mining and Milling company will be held at Room No. 11, Gazette building, in the city of Colorado Springs, county of El Paso, in the state of Colorado, on Monday, the [illegible] day of August, A. D. 1893, at [illegible] o'clock, p. m., for the election of directors and the transaction of such other business as shall come before the meeting.
M. N. ANDREW, Secretary.
Colorado Springs, Colo., July 14th, 1893.



$[illegible] FOR A CASE IT WILL NOT CURE.
An agreeable Laxative and NERVE TONIC. Sold by Druggists or sent by mail. 25c, 50c and $1.00 per package. Samples free.
KONO The Favorite TOOTH POWDER for the Teeth and Breath, 25c.
FOR SALE BY
P. E. ROBINSON, Druggist.

WORLD'S FAIR, CHICAGO.
HOTEL BANCROFT
Calumet Avenue and 29th St. [illegible] Fireproof; 2?? rooms near Fair Grounds; baths on every floor. American and European plans. $1 to $3 a day. First-class family hotel. Write [illegible]

H. I. REID,
City Engineer.
Delos Durfee, County Surveyor.
Surveys made and estimates given on all kinds of surveying work.
Office Rooms 24 and 25 Midland Block.

HENRY LeB. WILLS. [illegible]

Henry LeB. Wi[lls]
REAL ESTATE [and]
INSU[RANCE]
NOTARY P[UBLIC]
AND
COMMISSIONER [of Deeds]
For Pennsylvania and [illegible]
MONEY TO [LOAN]
On Real Estate S[ecurity]
AGENTS OF
THE INTERNATIONAL [illegible]
of Color[ado]

HOUSES FOR [RENT]

Furnished

N. Nevada ave., 15 rooms and [illegible] tricity, steam heat, stable, grounds.....
115 North Cascade Avenue, [illegible] furnished house of 13 rooms, large stable.....
N. Cascade ave., 12 rooms and [illegible] furnished.....
1122 North Cascade Ave., [illegible] 13 rooms and bath, stable, [illegible] electric lights.....
302 North Cascade Avenue, 13 [illegible] bath, all modern conveniences.....
523 N. Cascade Ave., 12 rooms [illegible] stable and large grounds.....
528 N. Nevada Ave., 15 rooms [illegible] stable, electric light, and [illegible]
N. Cascade Ave. 9 rooms, bath [illegible]
4 E. Willamette Ave., 9 rooms [illegible] all modern conveniences.....
706 N. Nevada Ave., 13 rooms [illegible] steam heat, electricity, stable [illegible] grounds.....
403 N. Cascade Ave., finely fur[nished] of 10 rooms and bath, furn[ace] modern improvements.....
2 E. Boulder St., elegantly fur[nished] of 8 rooms and bath.....
501 N. Tejon St., 9 rooms and [illegible]
215 N. Nevada Ave., 9 rooms [illegible] nace.....
117 N. Weber, 10 rooms, bath [illegible]
6 E. Willamette Ave., 8 rooms [illegible]
1211 N. Cascade Ave., 9 room[s] [illegible] stable.....
925 N. Nevada Ave., 10 rooms, b[ath] [illegible]
1121 N. Cascade, 8 rooms, bath [illegible]
518 N. Nevada 8 rooms and ba[th] [illegible]
619 N. Cascade Ave., 7 rooms [illegible] partly furnished.....
9 E. Cache la Poudre St., 6 r[ooms] [illegible] bath, electric lights, until N[illegible]
501 N. Tejon St., 8 rooms and ba[th] [illegible]
11 E. Boulder St., 6 rooms and [illegible]
8 E. Uintah St., 8 rooms and ba[th] [illegible]

Unfurnished

Earle's Court 10 rooms bath a[nd] [illegible]
16 College Place 9 rooms and [illegible] all conveniences.....
215 N. Weber St. 12 rooms, [illegible] nace.....
[illegible] E. Bijou St., 12 rooms and [illegible]
1? N. Weber St. 9 rooms and ba[th] [illegible]
12? N. Weber St. 8 rooms and ba[th] [illegible]
302 S. Weber, 4 rooms.....
8 West Las Animas 4 rooms.....

Stores and Offices f[or Rent]

No. 22 E. Kiowa St.....
No. 18 E. Kiowa St.....
Store on W. Huerfano St.....
No. 125 E. Pike's Peak Ave.....
Offices in Gazette, El Paso, Stre[illegible] Robertson blocks, and over [illegible]

FOR SALE SPEC[IAL]

A Cascade avenue residence [illegible] every detail, with large lawn [illegible] shrubbery, at a figure and on [illegible] favorable to the buyer.

We have a long list of othe[r] [illegible] proved and unimproved whic[h] [illegible] pleased to show parties desirin[g] [illegible] who may favor us with a call.

HENRY LeB. WILL[S]
Gazette Buil[ding]
Telephone 44.

PROFESSIONAL C[ARDS]

Cards under this head state [illegible] a year. Any other matter will be [illegible] for Card Rates

DENTISTS.

DR. W. FOWLER [illegible] Rooms 16 Prewitt Block, Tejo[n] [illegible] site Giddings Bros. & Beat's.

GO TO F. SPR[illegible]
FOR PICTURE FR[AMES]
Artistic Cabinet Maker and W[illegible]
121 E. Huerfano St[reet]

Jas. G[illegible]
Kilpa[trick] [illegible]

We never disco[illegible]
Furniture business [illegible]
surd claims. Simp[illegible]
truth serves our [illegible]
best. So the mutu[al bene]
fit between us and [illegible]
lic keeps the sales g[oing]
Monday our Mid-S[ummer]
Sale of Furniture [com]
mences. If the b[illegible]
of prices possesse[s a]
charm for intendin[g pur]
chasers, the followin[g]
ought to cause a bus[illegible]
with us:

Antique Oak Chiffoniers.....$[illegible]
Antique Oak Writing Desks.....$[illegible]
Antique Oak Library Tables.....$12.[illegible]
Antique Oak Parlor Tables.....$1[illegible]
Antique Oak Book Cases.....$13.[illegible]
Antique Oak Chamber Suits.....$22.[illegible]

And so on through [the en]
tire stock.

1653 to 165[illegible]
California [St.]
DENVER, COL[O.]

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE [illegible] ELECTRIC COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given to the stock[holders] [illegible] The El Paso Electric company, that [the annual meeting] of the stockholders will be held at the [office of] the company in the city of Colorado [Springs], Colo., on Monday, the 14th day of [August], 1893, at 5 o'clock p. m., for the purpose [of elect]ing officers of said company, and also [the] transaction of such other business [as may] properly come before said meeting.
O. [illegible] HODGART, S[ecretary].

...ES AND STOCKS.

...rning Mining Properties in ...ur Readers are Interested.

... quoted at 1½c bid yesterday ...

... quiet at 3c asked and 2½c ...

...awlings was offered at 8c and ... it.

... was quoted at 13c with no ... sales.

...nson took quite a decided ...ay from some cause or other ... day of large sales, however, ... opened at $2.20, but weak... ...$1.57 was offered at the ...

... company has just received ...urns it has ever had from a ...pment. This car was sent to ... Grant smelter and netted ...ton. This was taken from ...n of the Morning Glory in ...workings. A steam hoist is ...ut in for use in the winze. ...was firm in this city at about ...sold at 3½ in Denver.

... Leonard resigned the presi... ...he Jack Pot Mining company ...and Dr. S. W. Morrison was ...e position. It is proposed ...ds to stockholders who will ... subscribe from $3,000 to $5,... ...in order that the work of ...nd developing the properties ... Work upon this proposition ...n next week and it is stated ...air prospects of success.

...ket for the past week has ... quiet in nearly all stocks. ...son has been more or less ... day at prices ranging from ... There has been no change ... importance in the other... ... no marked declines. The ...uation at Cripple Creek is ...ost of the mines are making ...ipments of good ore. The ... are with one or two excep... ...ive operation.

...LE CREEK NOTES.

...e on in the Great Gold ...ining Camp.

...Creek, July 15.—The Cripple ... and ladder company was ...ganized Wednesday evening ...ion of the following officers: ...alter W. Hill; first assistant, ... second assistant, T. F. Cal... ...assistant, J. W. Mallory; ...M. Burris; treasurer, H. L. ...ts gives Cripple Creek a very ... department and as ample ...n as it can secure until the ... are completed.

... been resumed on the Burns ...

...ntractor added twenty men to ... force this week.

...ose mine shipped a twenty-... ...ple lot of ore to the new ... this week. If the re... ...isfactory one battery of this ... kept busy in future on ...

...eavenworth has discovered a ... lead on some lots owned by ... ...a town site.

...Creek lodge, No. 101, I. O. O. ... the following named gen... ...ellicers on Monday night: ...n Pennington: V. G., A. F. ... C. W. P. Noble; Warden, ...iver; R. S. N. G., S. D. Bol... ...S. N. G., George Horn; R. S. ...ne King; L. S. V. G., C. F. ...S. Donald Taylor, L. S. S. ...ldred; chaplain, B. F. Wright; ...officers—Grand master, T. E. ...and marshal, E. R. Kelly; ...den, W. W. Raser. The sec... ...L. Smith and treasurer, ...elty, held over until next ...

...od strikes are being made in ... Creek district in the country ...e Strong, Granite, Indepen... ... Washington mines, and that ...e camp is rapidly becoming ... its steady producers.

...olfe, with whose name Cripple ...ie will always associate much ...ushing and enterprising in the ... the camp, has gone to Okla... ...wait for the opening of the ...strip.

... the assayer, who was burned ...esday, will move his outfit to ...here there is plenty of work ...

...—to wit Mrs. S. Forsha have ... third interest in the Lead D. ... and Rocky Point lodes to S. ... $350.

...nce Albert shipped over a car ...elting ore this week.

...bel M. property on the Arequa ... has been started for $50,000 ... value of $10 per share. The ...ers are Bennett & Myers of ...Mayor J. A. Whiting, W. T. ... A. C. Hickman. The prop... ...joins the Prince Albert and has ...eral shipments to the smelters. ...leo Coinage lode is shipping to ...r Park mill.

...ong Mining and Milling com... ...received the receiver's receipt ...rong lode, the best and most ...n of its properties. ... B...

MANITOU NOTES.

...kin of Santa Rosa, Cala., is a ...he Barker.

...as a long registry list at the ...house yesterday.

...orris house is entertaining a ...o of the resort visitors.

...V. Reed and wife of New York, ...t in social circles, will spend ... at the Cliff.

... D. Jones and daughter of ...on, D. C., will spend several ... the Sunny Side.

... St. Parks and family of ... Ia., will enjoy the hospitalities ... Elmo during the warm sea...

... Franklin, instructor in elocu... ...aco, Tex., is stopping at the ... Professor Franklin will or... ...class here.

...B. Cooper of London, Eng., in ... the English bicycle exhibit at ...d's Fair stops at the Cliff on ...o California.

...egular Saturday evening dance ...anitou house last evening was ...ended and was one of the most ...affairs of the season.

...owns will preach at the Congre... ...Church this morning on "The ...ereans." In the evening the ...will be "Modern Superstitions."

...owing Baltimore party is at ...: William S. Young and wife, ...y, Miss Bessie Porter, ... Young and Jacob F. Young.

...the tourist travel has not been ... as it was a year ago, yet Mani... ...obably enjoying a greater degree ...

... were more hotel arrivals yester... ...on any other day within the ...ulte a per cent. of the arrivals ... Texas and other points from ...o.

...R. Blanchard of Richmond, Va., is at the Graham. He represents the Mastiff Tobacco company and has with him a large mastiff weighing 200 pounds. On the mastiff are strapped pouches of Mastiff tobacco.

Green Mountain Falls Locals.

Mr. Orr Legge of Denver has been sojourning at the hotel.

Miss Lena Smith of Colorado Springs is a late hotel arrival. She will remain indefinitely.

Mr. and Mrs. R. K. McNeeley and family, Philadelphia, lunched at the hotel yesterday.

Mrs. J. B. Storms and Mrs. John Decker of Chicago, have been viewing mountain scenery at the Falls.

The Green Mountain Falls company is busily engaged re-staking the town site, preparatory to a special sale of lots.

Among the latest hotel arrivals are N. B. Dalton, Littleton, N. H.; Miss L. N. Ronniston, Stockton, Cal.; Mrs. L. S. Haskell, Maine; J. N. Floren; L. A. Wesmoyer, Indian Territory, and Mrs. M. P. Dalton, Denver.

Active work on the Green Mountain Falls tunnel was resumed Wednesday last. The company believes the prospect to be a good one, as they have numerous assays running from $11 to $165 per ton, free milling gold.

Miss Gertrude Bullen gave a very pleasant card party and candy pull at her cottage on Illinois avenue last evening. Among those present were Judge John F. Phillips, Kansas City; Mrs. Frank Boyd and daughter, Milwaukee; Mrs. B. D. Jones and daughter, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. G. W. Byther, Boston; Miss K. S. Hope, Oneida, N. Y.; Mr. C. A. Gallaway, Philadelphia; Mr. S. K. Hance, Trenton, N. J.; George F. Farnum, Port Jarvis, N. Y., together with a large number mostly from Colorado Springs and the Falls.

CHURCH NOTICES.

Dr. Montague will occupy his pulpit to-day. He plans to start for the World's Fair on Tuesday and to spend August in New England.

Services in Grace Church to-day are Holy Communion at 8 a. m., morning prayer and sermon 11 a. m., Sunday school at 3 p. m., evening prayer and 5 p. m.

The Progressive Spiritualists will meet at Durkee hall Sunday evening at 8 o'clock. Mrs. G. W. Kates will lecture, the lecture followed by spirit communications.

At the Second Congregational Church—Preaching morning and evening by the pastor, Rev. M. D. Ormes. Sunday school at 9:45 a. m. Young people's meeting at 7 o'clock.

Rev. H. N. Hoyte, D. D., the popular pastor of the Congregational Church at Oak Park, Ills., will preach at the First Congregational Church in this city on Sunday, both morning and evening.

Following are the services at St. Mary's Catholic Church to-day: Masses at 7:30 and 10 a. m. Catechism at 2:45. Vespers and benediction at 3:30. Special instruction for adults by Father Bender at 7:30 p. m.

All Souls' Unitarian Church, corner of Tejon and Dale streets. The pastor, Rev. Mr. Mellen, will conduct the service at 11 o'clock. Subject of discourse: "The Indebtedness of Religion to Science." The public invited.

Regular services will be held at the M. E. Church, South, corner of Weber and Cucharras street, to-morrow at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. Epworth league meeting at 7 p. m. The pastor, Rev. E. Evans Carrington, will preach morning and evening.

First English Lutheran Church, corner Kiowa and Weber streets, Rev. D. Z. Foulk, pastor. Services 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. Morning: "Sowing and Reaping." Evening: "An Unknown God." Sabbath school at 9:45 a. m. Y. P. S. C. E. at 7 p. m.

Religious service will be held at St. Stephen's Episcopal Church on Bijou street, east of Tejon, to-day at 8 a. m. Holy Communion; at 11 a. m. morning prayer and sermon; at 5 p. m. evening prayer and address. During the week evening prayers will be read Wednesday and Friday at 5 p. m.

At the First Presbyterian Church there will be services at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. The pastor, Rev. Livingston L. Taylor, expects to preach. Evening Subject: "The New Testament: Impressions of a Cursory Reader." The Presbyterian Brotherhood will hold a brief meeting in the chapel after the morning service. Sunday school at 3 p. m. Young people's meeting at 7 p. m.

Church of the Strangers-United Presbyterian, corner of Nevada avenue and Huerfano street, preaching morning and evening by the pastor, H. H. Bell. Morning theme: "Should Christians Patronize the World's Columbian Exposition While its Gates Remain Open on the Lord's Day?" Evening theme: "In the New Home," being the third discourse in the series on Home-Making. Sabbath school at 3 p. m. Christian Endeavor at 7 p. m. Strangers cordially invited.

SUMMER SCHOOL NOTES.

If you are interested in science don't forget the courses in Zoology and Bacteriology which begin on Monday.

Dr. Rolfe, at his Monday morning hour, will give a formal lecture on "The Merchant of Venice."

There are to be lectures every evening this week as follows:

Monday —"Trusts and Monopolies." Dr. Bemis.

Tuesday—Some one of Shakespeare's plays will be discussed by Dr. Rolfe.

Wednesday—"The Labor Question." Dr. Bemis.

Thursday and Friday—Dr. Rolfe will again lecture on some topic connected with his course in Shakespeare.

Admission to each of these lectures will be 25 cents to those who do not hold Summer School tickets. They will probably be given at the High School.

MONDAY, JULY 17.

8.30-9.15—Botany, Professor Woods; Drawing, Miss Smalley.

9.30-10.15—Geology—Professor Brigham; History, Mr. Ryley; Pedagogy, Professor Thurber.

10.30-11.15—Shakespeare, Dr. Rolfe; Zoology, Professor Gardiner.

11.30-12.15—History, Miss Coman; Bacteriology, Professor Jones.

2.15-3.00—Kindergarten, Miss Tefft; French, advanced, M. Capelliet; German, elementary, Mr. Arundel.

3.15-4.00—Chaucer, Miss Bates; The Labor Question, Dr. Bemis; Clay Modeling (children).

4.15-5.00—French, elementary, M. Capelliet; German, advanced, Mr. Arundel; Philosophy, Dr. Smith; Clay Modelling, Miss Taylor.

5.05-5.45—Physical Culture, Miss Barbour; Music, Mr. Whiteman.

Botany, Geology, Bacteriology, Zoology and Pedagogy at the High School.

ELECTRICITY OF HOUSE PIPES.—A French observer has found that a difference in electrical potential between the different pipes exists in all houses supplied with water and gas. On joining the gas pipe to the water pipe, the passage of a current was indicated by the telephone and the galvanometer, the gas pipe forming the negative pole, and the galvanometer deflection, continued ... slight daily variation, during several months. The currents are attributed to slow chemical change in the pipes, which thus form the plates of a battery. The observations suggested that the pipes must be fairly well insulated from each other, and that they might serve as conductors for telephonic communication.

DR PRICE'S Cream Baking Powder.

The only Pure Cream of Tartar Powder.—No Ammonia; No Alum.

Used in Millions of Homes 40 Years the Standard.

BUSINESS NOTES.

Enterprising Firms Who Believe in the Use of Printers' Ink.

W. E. McKeehan is selling new potatoes at 1½ cents per pound.

The firm of McLain & Hedrick has been dissolved, Mr. Hedrick retiring.

Hibbard & Co. are offering some great bargains in notions. For particulars we refer you to their ad. to-day.

The Willar Dry Goods company will have a special sale of fine silks on Monday and Tuesday, July 17th and 18th.

The Consolidated Stationery company have just received the new styles of prayer books and hymnals. Also, a large line of new Bibles.

Matt Conway wants silver dollars, and he says he will give you twice their value in shoes for them. This means 50 per cent reduction.

N. O. Johnson & Sons are offering "opportunities" in capes, percale shirt waists and summer dress goods that will be to your advantage to look into.

Holbrook & Perkins are offering fifty men's suits from three to four dollars less than regular prices, and overcoats at 25 to 50 per cent. reduction. Prices talk.

A. Matthews is making a special sale of jars this week, including water sets, berry sets, ice cream sets, tea sets, toilet sets etc., etc. They will offer you big bargains in these lines.

The Davidyans Bros. are making a magnificent display of Turkish rugs at No. 19 East Pike's Peak avenue, and the private sale will continue this week. They invite everybody to call and see their display, whether you wish to buy or not.

The Famous shoe store say they will celebrate this month with "pomp and splendor," and will display one of the largest lines of goods ever seen in the city and will cut the prices down to the lowest notch, a list of which can be seen in their large adv. to-day.

M. H. Kopf, of Simpson & Kopf, is having the old El Paso bank building repaired, an addition put on at the rear and plate glass front, renovating and improving it throughout; and intends putting in a fine line of fruits, confectionery and delicacies, about Aug. 1st.

Giddings Bros. & Bent have now in progress one of the biggest clearance sales they have ever had, and everything goes. The prices they quote should certainly sell them, because they are extremely low. This clearance sale is to make room for their fall goods. Go and see them if you want bargains.

It is very difficult to save money in small dribs, but these small dribs that are spent uselessly will pay for a good insurance policy in The Provident Life and Trust company of Philadelphia, which means a saving of several hundred dollars a year, and payments of the same during life.

The Woodland Park hotel was opened to the public on Friday with J. F. Buckley as manager and H. D. Heckman, chief clerk. The Woodland Park hotel is well known in this region, and under the present management will continue to be a popular mountain resort hotel as Mr. Buckley is a hotel man of considerable experience, and comes here with the highest credentials.

Sizes in Tiger Skins

That the royal Bengal tiger is no inconsiderable beast is a well known fact, but to even give an approximate guess on the length of one of the monster's skins would puzzle many persons who really believe themselves to be naturalists. For the benefit of scientific readers, as well as would be Nimrods, who wish to appear to be loaded with animal statistics and facts of all kinds, I will say that the length of the largest tiger skin ever taken (after being stretched and dried) was 13 feet 6½ inches. This must not be taken as meaning the actual length of the living beast, for the skins expand surprisingly while undergoing the curing process—a green skin of 10 feet being accounted a wonder. In fact, Mr. Inglis, the recognized tiger authority of Great Britain and India, says that the greatest known length of an undressed skin was 10 feet 2½ inches.

It is believed, however, that the predecessors of the present tribe of Bengalese cats were from a fifth to a third larger than the gigantic striped feline that roams the Indian jungles of today, and that the old stories of their carrying off full grown oxen are not exaggerations.—St. Louis Republic.

An Electric Fan.

The electric fan has come to be such an indispensable element of comfort, if not of existence, during the summer months that new and improved forms are constantly making their appearance. One of these adds the very decided recommendation of extreme economy to that of efficiency. Its first cost, with battery complete, is small, and the cost of operating it afterward is put at 2½ cents an hour. It is claimed that the battery will last 10 weeks without renewal at one hour's work daily, or 10 days at a steady operation of 5½ hours per diem.

It is designed to be suitable for the parlor or dining table, being both ornamental and noiseless. It will not drop grease on the tablecloth and carpets, for its bearings are self oiling and carry on their own lubrication without loss of the lubricant. The whole outfit packs up in a small box and can be carried without inconvenience.—New York Telegram.

Salvini's Method of Study.

While I was busying myself with the part of Saul I read and reread the Bible, so as to become impregnated with the appropriate sentiments, manners and local color. When I took up Othello, I pored over the history of the Venetian republic and that of the Moorish invasion of Spain. I studied the passions of the Moors, their art of war, their religious beliefs, nor did I overlook the romance of Giraldi Cinthio, in order the better to master that sublime character. I did not concern myself about a superficial study of the words, or of some point of scenic effect or of greater or less accentuation of certain phrases with a view to win passing applause. A vaster horizon opened out before me—an infinite sea on which my bark could navigate in security without fear of falling in with reefs.—Salvini in Century.

Black Flowers.

When one thinks of it, black flowers are a ... ... a black flower! As well a black sun or black grass. Yet the incongruities of fashionable mourning sanction without a word these monstrosities, and a dahlia, a rose, or a bunch of violets that is ink hued, somber and without even the semblance of a soul is dutifully and acceptably worn.—New York Times.

Pardonable Curiosity.

Little Girl (at the afternoon concert)—Mamma, which one is Theodore Thomas?

Mamma—The one who stands with his back to us, dear. Don't whisper.

(After a few moments of thoughtful silence)—Mamma, what's the rest of his name?—Chicago Tribune.

LETTER LIST.

List of letters remaining unclaimed in the postoffice at Colorado Springs, El Paso county, Colorado, for the week ending July 15, 1893.

GENTLEMEN.

(One cent due on each.)

Bown, C. S.; Black, John H.; Baker, Clay; Brocker, A. L.; Brown, S. Foster; Burdick, R. S. S.; Bennett, Owen; Cook, E. B.; Cole, J. M.; Coats, A. J.; Corcoran, Mr.; Cunningham, Will; Cummings, John; Davis, A. W.; Deaver, F. J.; Denton, S. S.; Dietz, Oscar; Donald, Roy M.; Donahue, M. J.; Elliott, Tom C.; Gooske, Paul; Guthrie, And.; Hoyer, H. R.; Hallman, Mich.; Howlett, Mr.; Howe, Walt; Horton, Hon.; Hopkins, R. B.; Hunter, James R.; Jones, Prof. C. W.; Johnson, L. J.; Kennedy, M. R.; King, A. B.; Knox, Geo.; Lourie, R. O.; Lewis, J. A.; Linon, S. S.; Lloyd, F. B.; Lunsford; Lynch, Steph.; McCarthy, Wm.; McGinnis, Jerry; Mandler, J. A.; Malique, P. E.; Mann, Geo.; Montgomery, Barry; Marcum, James; Madison, Jos. C.; Miller, J. G.; Morell, W. S.; Mitchell, W. S.; Nussbaum, Ed.; Ogee, Irvie; O'Neill, Chas.; Oleberg, A.; Parsons, N. H.; Peak, Giles M.; Peabody, Edwin S.; Pratt, E. S.; Rankin, B. H.; Rankin, Frank; Renfrew, W. S.; Riddick, Willis; Roberts, W. G.; Richards, D. T.; Ross, G. W.; Reed, Walt; Schlichschalz, L. A.; Sherwood, H. L.; Sharp, R. L.; Slocum, W. J.; Snow, F. W.; Spencer, H. A.; Smith, Charley; Smith, Henry; Thomson, Alex; Ward, Geo.; Williamson, A. A.; Walsh, M. S.; Wilson, J. W.; Walker, Jones.

LADIES.

(One cent due on each.)

Allen, Bertha; Anthony, Mrs.; Arnold, Mrs. M.; Black, Ettie; Baker, Arlie C.; Blackburn, Etty; Bolton, Mrs.; Brockman, Kate; Cleary, Mary; Craig, Hortence; Davis, Louisa; Davis, Mrs. E. B.; Davis, Sarah; Discher, Bertha; Dickens, Etta; Dodson, Mrs. M. J.; Downing, Emma; Edwards, Maggie; Farrow, May; Harwood, Blanche; Goodwin, Cornelia; Haley, Ella; Hayck, Ada; Jenks, Mrs. W...; Johnson, Nancy E.; Johnson, Mrs. Ch...; Joyce, Mrs. M.; Jolly, Miss B.; Kent, Mrs. Thos.; Kent, Mrs. Edw.; Kitchen, Mrs. L.; Lanfrop, Mrs. F. C.; Murray, Eva; Murray, Mrs. A. F.; Miltz, Annie Bix; Moon, Mattie; Miller, Mrs. F. E.; Mitter, Jennie; Neal, Lizzie; Nelson, Matilda; Palmer, Sarah J.; Persley, Mary; Sargent, Sarah E.; Stoneking, ...; Stowell, Mrs. A.; Smith, Jane; Scott, Stella; Vorshee, Maud; Waites, Mrs. E. H.; Wood, Miss R. J.; Woodring, Mrs. R. J. M.

FOREIGN.

Jacobson, M.; Curley, Maggie; Newburger, Sec.

RETURNED FROM DEAD LETTER OFFICE.

Holt, J. D.; Jones, Annie; Lindstrand, C.; Wadsell, Anna.

ORDINANCES.

AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND AN ORDINANCE CONCERNING NUISANCES.

Be it ordained by the City Council of the City of Colorado Springs:

That an ordinance entitled "An ordinance concerning nuisances" passed April 5th, 1880, be and the same is hereby amended by adding thereto, as section 18, the following:

Section 18. All dead animals unfit for food shall be removed beyond the city limits for burial. Any person who shall bury, or assist in burying any dead brute or animal, or any considerable portion thereof, within the corporate limits of this city shall be deemed guilty of a nuisance, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in the sum of not less than $5, nor more than $100.

Passed June 19, 1893.

Attest: W. M. STRICKLER, Mayor.
CHAS. E. SMITH, City Clerk.

AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND AN ORDINANCE ENTITLED "AN ORDINANCE RELATING TO, AND FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF PUBLIC PARKS."

Be it ordained by the City Council of the City of Colorado Springs:

That the ordinance entitled "An ordinance relating to, and for the government of public parks" passed October 5th, 1885, be and the same is hereby amended by adding thereto as Sections 8, 9, 10 and 11, the following:

Sec. 8. Any person who shall dig the earth, or blast any rock by means of powder or other explosive, or other means, in Cheyenne Park, or any of the public parks of this city; and any person who shall erect any building or tent within said Cheyenne Park, or any of the parks belonging to this city; and any person who shall deposit or keep for sale any property, goods, or merchandise within or upon said Cheyenne Park, or any of the parks of this city without permission being first had of the City Council therefor, shall be fined in a sum, not less than ten dollars nor more than three hundred dollars for each offense. And for each and every day that any person may maintain any building or tent within or upon any of the grounds of the said parks without permission from the City Council, shall be deemed guilty of separate and distinct offense.

Sec. 9. No person shall keep or stand in, or upon the grounds of said Cheyenne Park, or in any of the parks of this city any horse, mule or burro, or any hack, carriage or other vehicle for the purpose of hire, or solicitation of patronage, or for any purpose, without first obtaining therefor the permission of the City Council and paying therefor such sum as said Council may demand for the privilege for the time therein limited, and in case permission be granted shall stand when not employed in such place as committee on public grounds may designate. Any person violating any of the provisions of this section shall be fined in a sum not less than ten dollars nor more than one hundred dollars for each offense.

Sec. 10. Any person obtaining permission of the City Council to keep and maintain for hire, vehicles and animals within said Cheyenne park, shall not charge any person for the use of the same for one trip, a sum exceeding twenty-five cents. Any person violating any provision of this section shall be fined in a sum of not less than ten dollars nor more than one hundred dollars for each offense and his said permit shall be cancelled. The permission herein provided for shall be five dollars per year per vehicle and one dollar per year for each burro or saddle horse.

Sec. 11. No person shall, within said Cheyenne park, be in a drunken condition, or indulge in offensive conduct, or be guilty of fighting, offering to fight, or quarreling, or shall use any profane, obscene, or vulgar language, or conversation, or make of his person any indecent exposure, or be guilty of conduct prejudicial to good order. Any person violating any provision of this section shall be fined in a sum of not less than ten dollars or more than one hundred dollars for each offense.

Passed July 3, 1893.

Attest: W. M. STRICKLER, Mayor.
CHAS. E. SMITH, City Clerk.

EMPLOYMENT.

Do you know that we run the leading employment bureau in the city?

WE WANT

10 girls for general housework.
6 dining room girls.
A chambermaid.
A laundress.
4 female cooks at the best of wages.
Can place all the good help we can get at the highest wages.
When you want good help, male or female, or want a good situation remember my number is Rooms ..., ... Building, Over P. O.
Telephone 213.

W. L. DAWSON, AGENT.

WANTED.

At the Woman's Employment Bureau's cooks, chambermaids, girls for general housework and ... kinds of female help. Strangers in the city especially invited to call. Removed to 24 S. Tejon St., ... floors, Room ...

Bellevue Sanitarium

Applications for admission must be made to DR. SULLY, ... No. N. Cascade Ave.

WANTED.

At Pioneer Agency, established Nov. 4, 1887, male and female help for various kinds of employment at best of wages. FOR SALE—320 acre ranch 10 miles of city, deeded, clear of incumbrances, well fenced, water and timber in abundance, house, stable, etc., at a sacrifice and easy terms. A $600 ranch at Woodland Park to exchange for city realty. Property of every description for sale or trade.

A. N. PEALE, Employment and Real Estate Agent, 104 S. Tejon.

WANTED.

WANTED—A ... elderly gentleman of leisure ... to assist a lady for a few months, ... business transaction. Address K. L. this office.

WANTED—By four adults, six room modern house ... would care for larger mansion term of years in best manner. Ad. Conf. N. Y. Gazette.

WANTED—A four to six room furnished house as close to Post Office as possible. Inquire at office of A. E. Lawrence, No. 1 E. Huerfano St.

WANTED—A man with small capital to join ... in an old, safe and well established business in this city. Address "Inquirer," this office.

WANTED—A young lady from the east ... desires position as governess or travelling companion; will teach class of ... Excellent references. Address No. 218 S. Nevada Ave.

WANTED—A young man of business experience would like employment. Address N. N., this office.

WANTED—Situation by a young married man who has had three years experience bookkeeping; best of references; small capital to invest. Address D. W. M., Gazette.

WANTED—Boarders at Rosamond Park, Bear Creek canon. Cabin and tent accommodations. Inquire at 222 N. Cascade Ave. A. M. Warren.

WANTED—Boarders at Rock Ledge Ranch, Garden of the Gods. Address Box 247, city.

WANTED—Large, clean, white rags at this office.

TO RENT.

TO RENT—Four roomed house, furnished or unfurnished. John A. Sprague, 302 E. Dale.

TO RENT—Furnished down stairs rooms with use of kitchen; High St., corner of Oak.

TO RENT—Two nicely furnished rooms, with or without board, bath. 326 Cascade Villas.

TO RENT—Furnished front room with board; man and wife or two gentlemen preferred. 213 S. Cascade Ave.

TO RENT—Furnished house of four rooms, one lot and a half, out near car line; cheap to right tenant. Box 281.

TO RENT—4 room ... cheap. 26 N. Tejon.

TO RENT—Nicely furnished six room house, bath, piano. Call 121 S. Nevada.

TO RENT—7 room cottage, centrally located. Call at 219 or 221 S. Wahsatch.

TO RENT—Large front room, use of bath; good location; $8 per month. Address Box ... City.

TO RENT—Furnished rooms with board. 3.5 N. Cascade Ave.

TO RENT—Nicely furnished rooms with bath, near North Park. ... Platte Ave.

TO RENT—Pleasant offices in the Gazette building, with all modern conveniences. Apply at Business office or Henry LeB. Wills & Co.

TO RENT—Pianos, organs, and sewing machines. Hext & Williams', 21 N. Tejon st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A team of gentle horses; will sell either of them; also double and single harness, cheap. Address Box 623, City.

FOR SALE—Bradley cart, nearly new, horse and harness; the whole outfit for sale at less than value of cart; also pair of matched geldings at half their value. Call at Room 15, First National Bank building.

FOR SALE—Six room brick house convenient to High school ... good hard, cellar, sewer connection. Can be bought now very reasonable. Small payment down and a good portion of the balance at the present monthly rental of the property. A. C., Gazette office.

FOR SALE—New piano worth $500 for $65; also an organ, cheap. 109 W. Huerfano.

FOR SALE—Cheap, 18 pictures for 25 cents; only two weeks more in the city. Tent near Huerfano St. viaduct.

FOR SALE—Cheap; upright piano, almost new; standard make. Address E., Gazette office.

FOR SALE—Three houses and lots in different parts of the city, at a bargain. Address M. A., Gazette office.

FOR SALE—A handsome matched pair of geldings. Call on or address Fred B. Clarke, 118 S. Tejon St.

FOR SALE—Phaeton. El Paso stable.

FOR SALE—At a bargain for short time only, ... room house and valuable lot near High School building. A rare chance to secure inside property and good home cheap. Address B., Gazette office.

FOR SALE—A controlling interest in mining claim on Globe Hill, Cripple Creek. Address 7 E. Huerfano St.

FOR SALE OR RENT—Cliff House at Palmer Lake, 30 rooms, for information call on Newton Lumber Co. Colo. Springs, or Phillips & Co., Palmer Lake.

FOR SALE—The Club Coffee House.

FOUND.

FOUND—A promissory note. Owner can have same by calling at this office and paying for advertisement.

TRADE WINNERS

AT

The New Notion Store.

"C. B." Summer Corsets, 50c.

Ladies' Gauze Vests, 8c, 10c and 25c—all special values.

Fine Linen Writing Tablets, 10c.

Envelopes, 3 papers for 10c.

Colgate's Vaseline, 10c.

Colgate's White Castile Soap, 8c.

"Lion Brand" Gents' Collars, 2 for 25c.

A regular ... unlaundried White Shirt, corded seams, at 50c.

Ladies' Hose, Hermsdorf dye, full regular made, with spliced heels and toes, at 25c.

Children's guaranteed fast black ribbed hose, triple soles, 2 for 25c.

HIBBARD & CO.

Bank Block, 12 N. Tejon St.

HOLBROOK & PERKINS,

Clothiers.

50 MEN'S Suits from three to four dollars less than regular prices.

All desirable goods.

Men's and Boys' Summer Coats, and Coats and Vests, going from twenty-five to fifty per cent less than the already low prices marked on these goods. All new and stylish.

Prices Talk

And you need no ear trumpet to understand them here.

Suits Made to Order and Perfect Fits Guaranteed.

Independence Month

AT

THE FAMOUS SHOE HOUSE

As a matter of principle, we will celebrate this month with as much pomp and splendor as is suitable to the occasion. We always take the advantage of every drop as the season advances, thereby giving our customers full benefit.

Midsummer is now upon us, and our special prices this week will be confined strictly to seasonable footwear.

18 pairs Ladies' Kid Slippers, worth $1.50, reduced to $1 per pair.

100 pairs Ladies' Kid Oxfords, with patent tips, at $1.50 per pair. Would be cheap at $2.50.

30 pairs Ladies' Kid Oxfords, with patent tips, at $1 per pair; former price $1.50.

24 pairs Ladies' genuine French Kid Button Shoes, widths A, B and C, at $2.50; formerly sold at $4.

50 pairs Ladies' Kid Button Shoes, with patent tips, widths C, D and E, at $2; price this week $1.50.

45 pairs Ladies' Dongola Button Shoes, with patent tips, for $1 only.

50 pairs Old Ladies' Glove Kid Lace and Congress Shoes, at $1.50; former price $2.

50 pairs Ladies' Cloth Slippers at 50c.

27 pairs Children's Russet Goat Button Shoes, sizes from 6 to 11-2, widths A, B and C, at $1.00 per pair; absolutely less than wholesale cost.

40 pairs Children's Glazed Kid Button Shoes, sizes from 8 1-2 to 2, widths A, B, C and D, at $1 per pair; former price $1.50 to $2.

22 pairs Children's Patent Leather Button Shoes, sizes from 5 to 13 1-2, price $1.25 per pair; worth $2 to $2.50 per pair.

10 pairs Children's Russet Goat Lace Shoes, sizes from 11 to 2, at $1.25, and would be absolutely cheap at $2.

16 pairs Children's Canvas Button Shoes, sizes from 5 to 2, at $1 per pair; former price $1.25 to $2.

30 pairs Children's Kid Button Shoes, patent leather tips, sizes from 11 to 2, at $1.25 per pair; worth $1.50 to $2.

75 pairs Ladies', Misses and Men's Tennis Lace and Oxford Shoes at 50c on the dollar.

50 pairs Men's Kangaroo Lace and Congress Shoes at $2.50 per pair for a $3.50 hand-sewed shoe.

24 pairs Men's Dongola Oxfords, nice comfortable summer shoe, at $1.75; well worth $2.50 to $3.

18 pairs Men's Russia Calf Lace Shoes, at $2.25 per pair.

Job lot of Men's Russia Goat Lace Shoes and Oxfords at 50c on the dollar to close the lot at once.

100 pairs Men's Lace and Congress Shoes, price $1 per pair.

Ten per cent. discount on all Ladies' and Men's Fine Shoes and Oxfords.

FAMOUS SHOE STORE,

20 South Tejon St., Colorado Springs.

Broadmoor Casino

Programme for Sunday, July 16.

SUNDAY AFTERNOON.

1. Overture, "Masaniello"	Auber
2. Nocturne — Piano Solo—Mr. Jacques Friedberger.	Chopin
3. Selection, "Mascot"	Audran
4. Cornet Solo, "The Song that Reached my Heart"	Jordan
5. Gavotte, "Louis XIV."	Brisson
6. Potpourri, "Popular Airs"	Wiegand

SUNDAY EVENING.

1. Overture, "Don Juan"	Mozart
2. Selection, "Lohengrin"	Wagner
3. Hungarian Songs — Miss E. Grace Paul.	
4. Song without Words	W. Montagu Brooke
5. Fantaisie from the opera "Bank-Ban" — Piano Solo—Herr Oscar von Vojnich.	Franz Erkel
6. Two Hungarian Dances	Brahms
INTERMISSION.	
7. a. Introduction, b. Intermezzo, Cavalleria Rusticana	Mascagni
8. Ave Maria (for Soprano, Violin, Organ, Piano) — Miss E. Grace Paul.	Gounod
9. Violoncello Solo, "Adagio" — Mr. Paul Mierisch.	Goltermann
10. Piano Solo (for left hand), "Valse d'Adele" — Herr Albert Krisztinkovich.	Geza Zichy
11. "Pilgrims' Chorus," "Tannhauser"	Wagner
12. "Coronation March"	...

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THE GAZETTE.

DAILY WEATHER RECORD.

The following meteorological report is furnished by the United States Weather Bureau office in this city. Observations recorded in local time.

July 11, 6 p. m., to July 17, 6 p. m., 1893.

Temperature at 6 a. m.	[illegible]
Temperature at 12 m.	[illegible]
Temperature at 6 p. m.	[illegible]
Maximum temperature	[illegible]
Minimum temperature	49
Mean temperature	64
Maximum barometric pressure in inches	[illegible]
Minimum barometric pressure in inches	[illegible]
Mean velocity of wind, miles per hour	[illegible]
Maximum velocity of wind and direction	[illegible]
Relative humidity at 6 a. m.	[illegible]
Relative humidity at 12 m.	[illegible]
Relative humidity at 6 p. m.	[illegible]
Mean relative humidity	[illegible]
Mean dew point	[illegible]
Precipitation in inches	[illegible]
Sun temperature	[illegible]

Editor Bollinger of the Cripple Creek Miner was a visitor in the city yesterday.

Miss Susie Welker and Miss Blanche Pilcher are visiting Miss Grace Pilcher of this city.

The officers have so far heard nothing of the boys who escaped from the city jail Thursday night.

One solitary case of inebriety was fined the usual $5 and costs by the police magistrate yesterday.

The Ladies' Guild of Grace Church will give an afternoon tea Tuesday, from 4 to 6, at 123 North Nevada avenue.

Chas. S. Lee, division passenger agent of the Santa Fe-Midland, was in the city a few hours last evening enroute to Salt Lake.

Mike Fitzgerald, the ball pitcher, has returned to the city from California broken in health and will remain for the present.

In Justice Shideler's court yesterday, in the case of the People vs. Pickens, the defendant was fined $25 and costs for petty larceny.

A special meeting of Ramona chapter, No. 9, O. E. S., is called for Monday evening, July 17. The officers are requested to be present.

"Doc" Hillis was arrested by the police yesterday on the charge of having forged the name of Street Commissioner Edwards to a poll tax receipt.

The Santa Fe Route has established a through chair car to Canon City, leaving here at 10:30 every morning and returning reach here at 7 every evening.

Owing to the hard times the Colorado Midland announces a $1.50 round trip rate to Cripple Creek and also a $2.50 one way rate to take effect to-morrow.

Mrs. L. M. Barney, after doing the World's Fair and the East for the past two months, is at home again to her numerous friends at 115 East Moreno avenue.

The Equal Suffrage league will meet at the office of Dr. Sinton, El Paso block, Monday evening, July 17, at 7:30 sharp. A subject of much interest will be discussed.

The family of General Smith, governor of the old Soldiers' Home at Leavenworth, Kan., are spending the summer in the city. The Governor is expected here shortly.

Marshall Dana has received photographs of Henry Starr and Kid Wilson, the train robbers, which were taken in Denver. They will occupy the chief position in his rogue's gallery.

Mr. J. P. Irish of Buffalo, N. Y., a member of the large furniture house of Irish & English, is a visitor in the city, the guest of his cousin, Mr. Thomas Patterson, prescription clerk for Jackson & Co.

Mr. L. E. Dwinell states that he has every reason to believe that there is plenty of money to be had in spite of the scare. He knows of two large sums of Eastern money sent here yesterday to be loaned on good securities.

Captain W. B. Tuttle of Denver was in the city yesterday. He gives the opinion that business is much better the past week in Colorado than it was the previous week, judging from the business of the Denver and Rio Grande.

R. J. Glenalvin, who was captain of the Colorado Springs ball club in 1889, has just been employed to play second base for Chicago the remainder of the year. Captain Anson paid a big price for his release by the California team.

A replevin suit has been on trial in the district court for two days entitled G. H. Webster vs. D. C. Surber, to recover a quantity of ranch goods. The jury last night brought in a verdict for plaintiff, giving possession of the goods and $1 damages.

The examination of witnesses in the Indian depredation claims cases continued at the court house yesterday. A number of the claimants are represented by Attorney Lew D. Generle, who was instrumental in getting the law passed by Congress.

The County Commissioners are hard at work trying to equalize the taxes. They are trying to hold the values at the rates of last year or to reduce them if possible. The assessments on stocks of goods are for 1892 and not as they are to-day.

Mr. Will Welch reached the city yesterday from Cynthiana, Ky., after an absence of a year or more. He reports that his father, Mr. A. S. Welch, has recently been appointed a United States internal revenue collector for the sixth Kentucky district.

Mr. W. F. Towne, for some time past the Union Pacific agent in this city, has left the employ of the road, but it is not stated where he is to go. Mr. Towne has been the most popular and hard-working agent the road has ever had here, and it has had a good many, and it is unfortunate that he is compelled to leave the service.

Mr. J. M. Dickey will lecture at Glen Park Chautauqua next week. After that he will lecture at the Spring Fountain Park assembly at Warsaw, Ind., and from there will go to Mountain Lake, Md. His lecture at all these places will be upon "A Rocky Mountain Outlook" and will no doubt do much toward advertising the Pike's Peak region.

THE GAZETTE gave all the details of the bold robbery at Colorado City yesterday morning, although the news was received at a late hour. There is nothing to add regarding the robbery. So far no clue has been discovered although the officers are making diligent search. People who have treasure in charge are feeling a bit nervous when such bold acts succeed and are taking extra precautions to defend themselves.

Sixteen pounds of choice new potatoes for 25 cents at W. F. McKeehan's, 118 S. Tejon St.

The Hotel Ramona at Cascade is gradually filling up, and the excellence of the table has called for especial praise. Mr. Watchum, lately connected with the Brown Palace in Denver, seems able to keep his promise regarding the cuisine of the Ramona, and his mid-day dinners are largely patronized by carriage tourists from Manitou and the Springs. The orchestra arrived yesterday.

The Pike's Peak Carriage road opens to-day under the direction of the hotel management. Mr. Watchum announces a $10 a week rate for the balance of July and the table alone is worth that amount.

Spend Sunday at Manitou Park, the most delightful resort in the mountains. First-class hotel, excellent table; good trout fishing; music and dancing Saturday night. Four-horse stage meets the 10:30 a. m. Midland train.

W. F. McKeehan is selling choice new potatoes at 1½ cents per pound, or $1.25 per 100 pounds. 118 S. Tejon St.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

Ten cents per line for first insertion; five cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Advertisements to go in every other day, or on certain days of the week, ten cents per line for each insertion.

HALLETT & BAKER, Undertakers. No. 7 Cascade avenue. Telephone No. 16.

DR. W. K. SINTON, Dentist, has removed to El Paso block.

Have your prescriptions filled at Tamm & Arcularius, nothing but the very best of drugs and chemicals used.

THE JUSTLY CELEBRATED CEYLON TEAS NOW BEING SERVED AT THE WORLD'S FAIR CAN ONLY BE FOUND IN THIS CITY AT THE CEYLON TEA AND COFFEE CO'S. STORE. TRY A SAMPLE. 8 E. KIOWA ST.

If you stop at the St. James you get a free ride from depot to hotel and the best accommodations of any low-priced hotel in the city, and a very cheap drive to all points of interest.

Parties contemplating a visit to the World's Fair and desiring rooms within three minutes walk of the main entrance should write L. Smith, 6113 Rosalie Ct., Chicago.

ASTROLOGER.

Professor A. C. C. Pfuhl, scientific astrologer, Author of Astrological Chart. Tells past, present and future. Gives a chart of your life. 19 E. Platte Ave.

Flowers for sale during the summer at 222 N. Weber; chiefly Nasturtiums and Pansies. Call mornings.

Millinery at cost this week only at Mrs. Stout's, 122 Pike's Peak Ave.

Cost cuts no figure. It is how much cash will you give for any carriage or harness in the fine stock of E. F. Welles & Co., at 113 N. Tejon St. E. A. COLBURN, Assignee.

Flower pots, 21 E. Huerfano St., upstairs.

Fairley Bros., undertaking and embalming, first door north of City Hall, on Nevada ave.

Photographic supplies, Kodaks and other cameras at C. E. Aiken's, 107 Pike's Peak Ave.

Large assortment of imported and domestic wines and liquors Tamm & Arcularius.

Full line of patent medicines at Tamm & Arcularius.

Tamm & Arcularius carry the largest line of fine perfumery, sponges, chamois skins and toilet articles.

Tamm & Arcularius carry the best assortments of imported and domestic cigars.

REDUCED RATES TO CRIPPLE CREEK.

Commencing Monday, July 17th, the Colorado Midland reduces the round trip fare from $5.75, the present rate, to $4.50 to Cripple Creek, a reduction of $1.25. The $3.15 one way fare will be reduced to $2.50.

EXPERT PIANO TUNING.

Hext & Williams' music store, 21 N. Tejon st.

AT THE RIO GRANDE.

Chicago and return $30.50.

St. Louis and return $32.

Missouri River points and return $20.

Via all lines. Ticket office, No. 16 N. Tejon street.

RIO GRANDE.

5:43 morning train lands you in Denver at 7.45 o'clock. You can have all day in Denver and return leaving there at 1:45 p. m., 4 p. m., 7:30 p. m., or 11 p. m. every day. Ticket office 16 N. Tejon st.

Rio Grande, 2 daily trains to Aspen, Glenwood and Grand Junction.

REDUCED RATES

To Chicago and the World's Fair. The Santa Fe route will sell round trip tickets to Chicago and return for $56.50. July 11th, 25th, 31st and August 7th, good to return on the first or second Friday following date of sale. On the same days one way tickets will be sold at $20.50. Continuous passage in each direction.

Close connections at all junctions with trains for all points North, South and East, made by the Great Rock Island route.

All kinds of imported and domestic mineral waters at Tamm & Arcularius.

Ladies, come and see the latest in Belts and Buckles. Don't put it off, as they are all the style in the East.

D. ASHBY, the oldest established jeweler has the best stock.

EYES Fitted accurately. Fine Watch Work.

LESSONS.

Piano and Organ. Voice Culture.

Terms, 3-4 Hour $1.

MRS. E. F. WELLES,

1109 North Weber Street.

Japanese Bazaar!

Importer of Choice Collections of

Japanese Goods.

No. 3 Pike's Peak. CHARLEY CHAN.

130 Louis Langbehn JEWELER Pikes Peak Ave.

Diamond Setting ... Skillful Work ...

NEVADA HOUSE!

115 South Nevada Avenue.

Has just been opened up by Mrs. Carrie Kelso. Good Board and Rooms.

BOARDING $4.00 PER WEEK.

NEW MUSIC STUDIO.

Mandolin, Guitar, Violin and Banjo in tune. Fine instruments furnished free to pupils for practice. A Serenade club of mandolins and guitars will be shortly formed which will be open to pupils without extra charge. Studio 22 S. Tejon St., upstairs. LUTIE RIGGS, L. T. Hallett, Principal. Resident Teacher, 1858 15th St., Denver.

Notice of Dissolution.

Notice is hereby given that the copartnership heretofore existing between W. E. McLain and W. P. K. Hedrick under the firm name of McLain & Hedrick is this day dissolved by mutual consent; W. P. K. Hedrick retiring. W. E. McLain continuing the business. Dated Colorado Springs, Colo., July 12th, 1893.

THIS IS JUST THE TIME YOU NEED A

"NEW IDEA"

Gasoline Stove!

NOTICE THESE PRICES:

Two burner with oven $15 45

Three burner with oven 18 95

Four burner with oven 21 45

—THE—

LENNOX FURNITURE COMP'Y,

120-122 South Tejon St.

GLENWOOD SPRINGS.

Owing to the stringency of the times

An Especially Low Rate

Will be made at

"The Colorado"

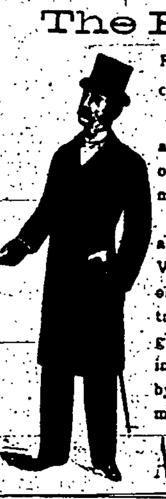
For the next 30 days. Families wishing to spend the summer at the finest bathing place in the world, and at one of the finest resort hotels in America, will please apply for rates to

A. W. BAILEY, Manager.

OUR AIM

Is all the time to Produce

The Best.



Rather than the cheapest.

The best service and highest degree of satisfaction at moderate prices.

We carry a large and elegant line of Woolens, and use only high grade trimmings. All garments tailored in the best manner by expert workmen on the spot

AULD BROS

THE LATEST STYLES IN STATIONERY

Have just been Received at the

College Book Store.

Also the very latest in Dinner Cards and Invitations.

We also carry in stock the largest variety of Blank Books, Memorandums and office supplies to be found in the state, also Colorado Views both plain and colored.

COLLEGE BOOK STORE,

Opposite the Postoffice.

Q. J. WELLINGTON, Prop.

A Complete Stock

Of Indian curios, Navajo blankets, bound books, paper novels, stationery, Rocky Mountain views, blank books, office supplies, magazines, periodicals, base balls, hammocks, inks, pocket-books, cards and everything in season at the right prices, at

The Postoffice Book Store,

30 South Tejon St.

Baby is as Pretty as a Picture

In her new dress. "How I wish we could afford to have her photo taken!" This is a remark that we often hear these hard times. We will give our friends a chance to get a good picture, and there isn't any fake or scheme about this either. All the good stores in town are having "special sales" every once and a while. We can't exactly have a special sale, but we will have special days. Every Monday and Friday during July we will give a special

Discount of 50 per Cent.

On all work. You all know our prices. They have been just the same for the past six years, while our work is constantly improving. We have just received new backgrounds and accessories and some novelties in card mounts. Call and have a sitting on BARGAIN DAY. Our regular first-class work guaranteed. No long delays.

H. S. POLEY & CO.,

112 N. Tejon St.

GOSHEN BROS.,

Manufacturers of

Pressed and Common Brick

Contractors in brick work, plastering and cementing. All kinds of building supplies on hand. Jobbing promptly done.

OFFICE 122 NORTH TEJON ST.

SINTON BROS' DAIRY.

Fresh Milk, Cream,

Skim Milk and Buttermilk

Delivered daily in Colorado Springs, Colorado City and Manitou. Orders by postal card will receive prompt attention.

Every Mine Manager,

Every Contractor,

Every Company Employing Help,

Should be provided with

PAY-ROLL BLANKS,

—THE—

Gazette Printing Company

has them for sale.

Giddings Bros. & Bent

In order to clean up their Stock and get ready for Fall business, have this day begun a grand clearance sale:

French Challies 25c; early price 65c.

Koechlin's French Satines 15c; early price 35c.

Entire line of Fancy Trimming Silks at reduced prices.

50 pieces best French and Scotch Ginghams 17c; early price 25c and 35c.

50 pieces best American Gingham 8c, worth 12 1-2c and 15c.

Short length Wool Dress Goods at half price.

25 Ladies' Ready-made Dresses at $3.00 each; regular price $7.50 to $12. All other Suits at reduced price.

25 doz. 8-button Undressed Kid Gloves 75c; regular price $1.25.

Fancy Parasols one-third of regular prices.

We have only quoted a few articles, but we have made prices on all goods to move them rapidly.

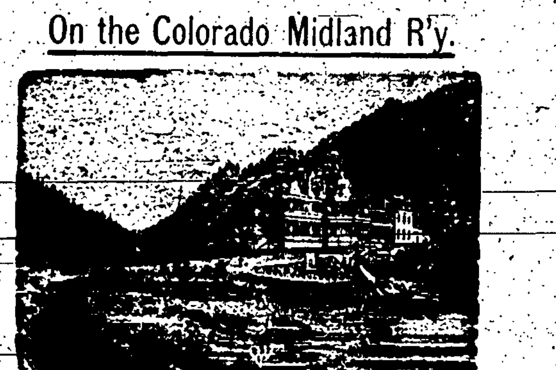
GIDDINGS BROS. & BENT.

WE intend making a clearance sale on our entire stock of Fancy Silks, and in this sale we shall include our entire stock of Van Tine Dress Silks, all Drapery Silks and all $1.50 and $1.75 Fancy Silks. Every yard we have in fancy dress silks included in this sale at 75c a yard. We feel this is giving the greatest value ever offered by Colorado Springs merchants, and shall make this a cash sale, as we need the cash, and every yard of silk will be sold at a loss. Plain colors in 24 and 30 inch China Silks at 50c a yard. Sale for Monday and Tuesday, July 17th and 18th.

22 So. Tejon St. THE WILBUR DRY GOODS CO.

Green Mountain Falls,

On the Colorado Midland R'y.



15 Miles West of Colorado Springs.

FREE TO GUESTS OF THE ABOVE HOTEL ONLY:

Trout Fishing in the Lake,

Billiards, Baths, Boating

And Lawn Tennis.

First class Hotel and Tent accommodations. Rates at the hotel from $12.50 to $21 per week. Special rates by the month.

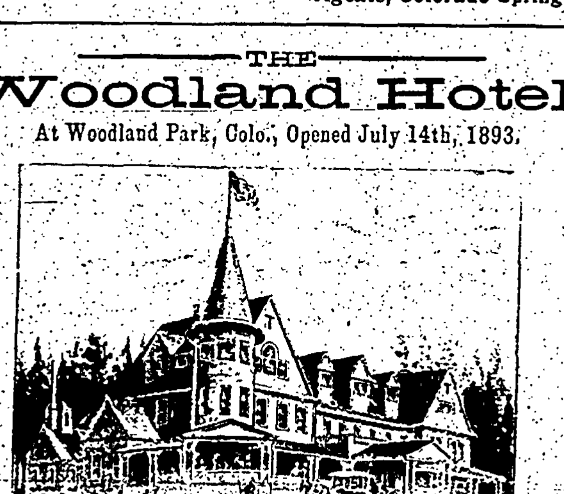
Great Bargains in Realty.

CALL ON A. L. LAWTON, 17 E. Pike's Peak Ave., OR J. E. MAYO, 29 North Tejon Street, Agents, Colorado Springs.

—THE—

Woodland Hotel!

At Woodland Park, Colo., Opened July 14th, 1893.



Cuisine Unexcelled. Reasonable Rates. Elegantly Furnished. Everything Complete.

T. F. BUCKLEY, Prop. H. D. HACKMAN, Clerk.

Manitou Park Hotel.

Eight miles from Woodland Park, Colorado Midland railroad, open June 20th. New Casino in connection with the hotel. Fine trout fishing. For particulars inquire

F. W. GURNEY, Glenwood Springs, or FRANK GILPIN, Colorado Springs.

Coach and four will meet the 10.30 a. m. train.

THE GREEN-SMITH CO. JEWELERS & SILVERSMITHS DENVER COLO.

WE CARRY THE ONLY

Exclusively First Class

LINE OF

SILVERWARE

In the West.

We handle nothing cheap in our line.

The Green-Smith Co.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

713-715 Sixteenth Street,

DENVER.

BIG BARGAINS!

In Stamped Linens,

Lace Tidies, Throws and Novelties in Lace Goods.

NEW LINE OF WINDSOR TIES

Just Received.

A. M. SWAIN.

5 Pike's Peak Avenue.

CITY MARKET.

If you want choice Corn-fed

Beef or Mutton,

Spring Lamb,

Broilers,

GAME AND POULTRY,

Vegetables of all Kinds,

CALL AT

14 South Tejon St., or Telephone 67.

STARK & SINEY, Props.

MME. HELEN MAIGILLE,

Graduate of the English, German and Italian Schools of Music. Teacher of

VOICE CULTURE

AND THE

Art of Singing.

A limited number of pupils will now be received by her.

612 North Tejon Street.

PIANOS, ORGANS, SEWING MACHINES

For Sale, Rent, Tuned and Repaired.

Sheet Music and Musical Instruments of all kinds at lowest prices.

Hext & Williams, 21 N. Tejon St.

W. C. JOHNSTON,

Carpenter AND Contractor

Has leased the old Carriage Repository, at No. 24 N. ... Tejon ... and is prepared to do all kinds of Job Work. He will be glad to see his old as well as new patrons.

ALPINE PARK.

This favorite resort is now open. It is nine miles from the Springs on the Cripple Creek ... road. Tents and cabins to rent, with or without board. Board and lodging from $1 to $1.50 per day. Burros, ponies and conveyances for accommodation of guests. This is on the road to Pike's Peak, where parties can be taken. Address MRS. J. T. VOSS, Box 853, City.

MATTHEW KENNEDY

NO. 9 NORTH TEJON STREET

For Rent Furnished.	For Rent Unfurnished.
Very desirable house of 10 rooms, bath, electric lights, and every modern convenience; corner lot, North Tejon St.	5 room cottage, No. 16 North ... good shape.
House of ... E. Monument St.	
5 room cottage, 112 S. Cascade St., $30.	5 room cottage, No. 425 ... with water in house.
3 room cottage, ... avenue, $18.	

An Opportunity

We have 25 Imported Capes left. We offer them at 50c on the Dollar.

ON SALE TO-DAY

10 doz. Percale Shirt Waists for 25c; reduced from 50c.

Special Bargains in Summer Dress Goods.

UNEQUALED ASSORTMENT OF

Underwear, Hosiery, Gloves, M...

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S SHOE DEPARTMENT.

The Correct Styles. The Correct Prices.

Carpets, Linoleums, Rugs, Draperies,

The Largest Room, the Largest Assortment and the Lowest Prices.

N. O. JOHNSON & SON

One Item Only

From a large stock of Shoes.

We Quote a

Man's Russia Calf Blucher Shoe ... on the Piccadilly or wide-toe last, in dark or light shade; widths from A to E; sizes 5½ to 11; price $6.00.

The Broadhurst & Barnett Shoe Co.

Retailers of Medium and High-Grade Shoes,

919 SIXTEENTH ST. - DENVER, COLO.

SILVER DOLLARS WANTED

Will give you double value for them

IN SHOES!

50 per Cent. Reduction in Every ...

Now is the time to Buy Shoes Cheap at MATT CONWAY, 19 East Pike's Peak.

Our New Souvenir!

On front of handle is a Buffalo Head, an Indian in war attire, a Quiver of Arrows, a Bow, and a Head of an Indian Pony. On back of handle a Tomahawk, Peace Pipe, Club and Shield decorated with Feathers and Scalp.

Woodworth, Smith & Randall,

29 North Tejon St.—Hagerman Block.

Just Received!

All styles of the new Prayer Book and Hymnal sets and single.

The most complete line of Bibles in the city.

The best 5x8 Views in Colorado for 60c a dozen.

The Consolidated Stationery Company.

SPECIAL! SPECIAL! SPECIAL! SPECIAL! SPECIAL! SPECIAL!

ON CONDITION

That you buy your larger Views and View ... and other novelties from us we will sell ... 5x8 Photographs that we have been selling ... cents a dozen

For 40 Cents a Dozen.

We will not sell these views alone at 40 cents a dozen, but require you to at least purchase $1 worth of other merchandise at the time you purchase the views; and if you do this we will sell the views

At 40 Cents a Dozen.

We have just placed 1000 fresh views on our tables for special sale.

Our stock of everything is the cleanest, freshest and latest can be had.

THE CHAIN & HARDY CO.

Colorado Springs Branch.

Chas. E. Emery

GALLERY OF PHOTOGRAPHY

18 S. Tejon Street.

High Class Photographic Work

IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®.com

Part Second. | **COLORADO SPRINGS GAZETTE.** | *Pages 5-8.*

NUMBER 4744. COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO., SUNDAY, JULY 16, 1893. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

POOR GIRLS IN CITIES.

A RATHER GLOOMY PICTURE FOR AMBITIOUS YOUNG WOMEN.

The Pay For Woman's Work—Cases of Destitution—Overworked and Underfed—A Great Army of Toilers Marching Along a Weary Way.

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, July 10.—Out on a farm redolent of hay and sweet clover, and blossom [illegible] or the lifegiving odor of new plowed ground, is a young girl. She is tired of milking and churning, of doing the drudgery [illegible] of shelling peas on the shady [illegible] of cooking for the "hands." She reads the "story papers" in her spare moments, and she builds up a little romance of what she would do in the great city. She can make indifferent pictures, she is to be a great artist. If she can write a little letter, she is to become a [illegible], and if she has not any special talent at least she can go into some store or factory, and the end will be that she will [illegible] the boss' son and be his [illegible]. Or maybe she will be a doctor, a lawyer or enter some one of the learned professions. No matter what, the life on the farm or the pleasant village where she is surrounded by lifelong friends has become irksome to her, and her sphere is too narrow. She wants to try her wings from vanity, from selfishness, from earnest desire for [illegible] attainment, or perhaps to help lift the [illegible] on the farm.

And any fate she packs her things and [illegible] the great city alone and without friends. Her clothes are neat and good, but [illegible] "country," and almost the first [illegible] to get others. She goes to the Young Women's Christian association, where she can get board for $5 a week, a [illegible] compared to that on the farm, and

OUR ARTISTS.

[illegible] with several others. One [illegible] "It's a very nice place," speaking of the Y. W. C. A. "You get more [illegible] than creature comforts [illegible]"

[illegible] search for work begins and [illegible] The young girl cannot [illegible] in the positions others have [illegible] after another of work [illegible] from what she wants she is [illegible] as "finicky," and the association [illegible] toward her. Then begins [illegible] with the result that every [illegible] from half past 7 to 9 she sees the streets full and overflowing with 200,000 women and girls going to work or going to [illegible] work.

These women fill the stores as lady clerks, [illegible] seamstresses, fancy goods workers, [illegible], waitresses in restaurants, paper box makers, carpet sewers, button makers, [illegible] makers, fringe makers, weavers, factory hands, artificial flower makers, paper pattern makers and folders, book folders and [illegible] cravat makers and girls employed in [illegible] manufactories, in shoe shops, [illegible] making and sewing, and in mail [illegible] binding.

Besides all these there are hundreds of other occupations where thousands are employed in burnishing photographic work, [illegible] corset factories [illegible] factories and many other branches of labor [illegible] unskilled. One pattern house [illegible] employs 1,200 hands, another 800, and [illegible] paid are from $2.50 to $5 a week, [illegible] getting $9 to $12, but the [illegible] is $7.

[illegible] this work is done by the piece, [illegible] paid by the week, but striking [illegible] unskilled and skilled labor the [illegible] will be about $5.50 a week when [illegible] steady work, but there are slack [illegible] almost all, and there are very [illegible] wages are not docked for holidays [illegible] half holidays. In some of the [illegible] if the girl is not on hand at [illegible] must go home and lose a whole day's pay.

Typewriters have it rather better when they get a position and earn from $6 to [illegible] a week, according to the degree of expertness and mastery of stenography, but [illegible] a long time to learn. Girls are [illegible] stenography and shorthand at the Young Women's Christian association, but [illegible] have the means of living while [illegible] This business is very much crowded [illegible], and the pay is corresponding [illegible]. Girls are exposed to unusual [illegible] temptations in this employ.

Without going into too many details [illegible] there is not space I would say [illegible] class dressmakers accustomed to [illegible] work can earn very good pay, [illegible] hatters and designers can almost command their own prices. Model figures for [illegible] manufacturing houses get $15 a [illegible]. Fancy goods workers and designers [illegible] there is work. Candy packers [illegible] from $1.75 to $2.50 a week. Restaurants, [illegible] meals. Cravat and collar makers [illegible] by the piece, and a very expert one [illegible] $6 a week working night and [illegible]. This is a very bad business, as the [illegible] cut the fingers so that the [illegible] is always worn to the quick.

Fur dressers and sewers are paid by the [illegible] and make good wages during the [illegible] season, but the arsenic and other [illegible] used to preserve the skins injure [illegible] health, and the fine hairs always flying [illegible] are breathed into the lungs with [illegible] effect. No one can live long who [illegible] at that business. The girls who [illegible] the musk pouches have the hardest [illegible] worst paid work, being paid a cent [illegible] for the bags, and it takes a girl's utmost [illegible] to drive the heavy machines through the leather. They are docked for [illegible], and one girl said even "docked [illegible] because there was nothing to find fault [illegible]"

Young artists and students and embryo [illegible] have hard lines before they can [illegible] anything at all to do unless by some [illegible] stroke of chance, which only occurs [illegible] in a generation. The city, the stores [illegible] are full of so called artistic [illegible] and that is sold at so low a price that [illegible] wonder how one can keep body and [illegible] making the articles. Cooper [illegible] and the schools of design are every [illegible] turning out new fledged artists, [illegible] of a hundred only ever being heard [illegible]

[illegible] get from $3 to $9 a week [illegible] to ability and looks. Learners [illegible] with $2, and only the most efficient [illegible] attractive [illegible]

[illegible] and they must all dress well. A forewoman in one of the finest stores in Twenty-third street told me that more than once she had seen some of the "young ladies" go to the refuse crates and take the crusts and crumbs left in the lunch papers and greedily devour them, and I know of a place where no less than 20 young working girls go for shoes which are given them.

Organized charity [illegible] nothing for [illegible] that would cause [illegible] to be [illegible] of the employers, and the girl in question would soon be dismissed and perhaps remain idle for months or join that other throng of still more unfortunate.

There is the Margaret Louise Home For Gentlewomen who are looking for positions and want a [illegible]. Board costs $[illegible] a week, and the [illegible] excellent features, but in view of the fact that women seeking employment have not usually very much money it would seem as if such really luxurious style could be dispensed with so that the price of accommodations could be lowered and that the limit of time allowed each boarder be lengthened in case of need. Still it is much to be sure of such shelter in a strange city.

Now, dear little country maid, if you come to the big city to make your fortune by your own exertions listen while I tell you how these girls live who live by honest toil. One young woman, a Canadian, well educated and a thorough lady, came here to teach, to sew, to do anything, when she was suddenly left destitute. She now lives in a little furnished hall bedroom, for which she pays $1.50 a week. She eats bread and tea, with once in awhile a little oatmeal and sugar or some boiled beans. She cannot go beyond 50 cents a week for food, for it is all she has. She had been employed as teacher in a family and reader to a blind man; then she took sick with rheumatic gout, and now her hands are all out of shape and stiffened. The Society For the Improvement of the Condition of the Poor gave her eight weeks' work sewing at just this sum, but that is as far as their aid extends, and now certain ladies are forming a circle of King's Daughters to care for her, as she is fast growing helpless.

This is what may come to any girl as well as to her. Unless several club together on rent they cannot possibly live on less than $2 a week, and that is almost starvation.

Four young girls came here from the west to study art. They took one room at $8 a month, bare and empty, and by clubbing on meals, doing their own washing and sewing they managed to live on the money they made painting daubs on holiday book covers. I held one of them in my arms until her broken young spirit fled. She had been long overworked and underfed, and wet feet ended the struggle.

The majority of the working women in the big city have homes of a sort that you, dear little country bred girl, would hardly put an animal in, so stifling, so little and so lacking in everything that goes to make home home. Whole families sleep in one room winter and summer, with no pleasure beyond the knowledge of duty done, or perhaps a trip to Coney Island once in a season, an evening at the theater or a ball in some one of the numerous assembly rooms in the poor districts. These girls somehow seem to drift into other tenements later as wives and mothers, but they cannot raise healthy, happy children, and they soon grow as slatternly as the majority of the inhabitants of the poorer districts.

Before I finish let me speak of one poor child who is waiting on a table in one of the ladies' restaurants. Two years ago she went there rosy and pretty. Every time I have seen her since she has looked paler and more wan. She says she has such a pain in her side all the time. She gets $6 a week and her food [illegible] this long, and then where will she go? To the charity hospital, where I am sorry to say, from my observation, it is all hospital and no charity. If you chance to carry a [illegible] or bit of fruit to one patient in whom you have taken interest, so many hungry faces are upheld [illegible] that you feel as if you could never sleep again. Well, that is where the broken down army

"LOOKED PALE AND WAN."

of honest toilers go when they cannot work, and that, little country girl, would be your home, too, for in the big city you would have no friends to help you. If you have a home and mother, stay where you are. If you have not, find some work in your own neighborhood, but do not come to join the great army that is marching to the grave or the hospital here.

MATE LEROY.

French Girlhood.

It is almost impossible to give foreigners an idea of the moral swaddling bands that constrain French youth and warp its spontaneous growth. A mother's one ambition is to launch her child suddenly into the wild vortex of life utterly ignorant of its dangers; the more ignorant she is found, the more perfect is considered her education. Her mamma's anxious vigilance has followed her day by day, from the day of her birth, until she has triumphantly placed her darling as innocent as a new born babe on her marriage day in the arms of a man the child scarcely knows by sight, and who is often a Paris libertine, in its high bred phrase. Is it surprising that such a bride should experience cruel disappointments and often end by seeking consolation in those forbidden attachments where heart-breaking remorse follows new and deeper disenchantments that end by shattering belief in love, and leave the young mother powerless in her turn to lead her child through the untrodden paths of nature's own simple laws of love? Neither can a young man attempt to reform present customs and seek a wife of his own choice, for a gentleman is in honor bound never to court a girl without having previously asked her parents' permission, and, as the slightest attention to a girl assumes immediately in France a serious character, he must either ask this permission before knowing his bride, or he must run the risk of being shot down by a chivalrous brother, should he afterwards decline marrying within a few weeks' notice.—[From "French Girlhood," by the Marquise de San Carlos, in North American Review for July.

[illegible]

Sardou has settled down for the summer at his picturesque house in Marly, where he intends to devote his time to writing the piece promised to Sarah Bernhardt. In a recent interview he declared that he was unable to state whether he would have the piece done in time for Mme. Bernhardt to produce it at the opening of her vaudeville theater.

Willful Misunderstanding.

Miss Evelyn—I refused that poor Mr. Saunders last night.

Aunt Sarah—Ah! I dare say you would not have refused that rich Mr. Saunders.—Harper's Bazar.

ANIMATED SCENES.

AT THE GREAT WORLD'S FAIR TERMINAL STATION.

Only a Few of the Railways Make Use of the Magnificent Station, the Main Shed of Which Has Thirty-six Tracks Side by Side—Compared with Other Railway Stations.

WORLD'S FAIR, July 11.—[Special.]—Now the railroads are beginning to run trains into the World's fair railway station. Every day there are scenes of animation in this great building, as the loads of passengers disembark and pass through the gates into the fair. You may not know it, but the World's fair has one of the finest passenger stations in the world. They built it in the expectation that nearly all the roads leading into Chicago would be glad of the opportunity to run their trains into it and there to discharge their passengers. But this expectation proved to be poorly founded. Only a few of the roads have been willing to use the station. The reason therefor is obvious, and the wonder is the managers of the exposition did not see it in time to save themselves the enormous outlay. Only those roads which enter the city somewhere near the fair grounds can afford to run their trains to this terminal instead of to their regular stations. Take, for example, the Milwaukee and St. Paul road. If it were to attempt to run its excursion trains to the World's fair entrance its passengers would have to wait two hours and a half after arriving in the city before they could enter the gates of the exposition, for that is the time which would be required to run a train from the Union railway station, where the St. Paul comes in, to the fair.

How much do you suppose this railway station at the World's fair and the system of tracks leading to it cost? More than $600,000. It is a tremendous station. It is colossal in dimensions, magnificent in design and unrivalled in the conveniences which it affords to the people who make use of it. Compare it with the greatest railway stations in the country, the Pennsylvania at Jersey City or Broad street, Philadelphia, the New York Central at Forty-second street, New York, the Grand Central station in Chicago, and the World's fair station surpasses them all. Where those stations have eight or ten tracks each for the handling of trains, the World's fair train shed has thirty-six tracks side by side. The system of rails entering the southwest corner of the grounds and converging in this station is like a great fan [illegible] spread out over the landscape. Moreover, the system is provided with all modern appliances for signals and blocks for handling trains with celerity and safety. The plant therefore becomes not only a convenience for practical use, but a splendid exhibit of the development of modern railroading.

Suppose you come to the fair by a train which enters this magnificent station. The cars stop under a shed, where the platforms are very long and surprisingly clean. A short walk brings you to the fence which separates the platforms from the station proper. Here a surprising scene awaits your eye. Here are forty ticket offices for sale of tickets to the fair, for you must remember that the other side of the fence is the Columbian exposition and that you must pay 50 cents for the privilege of entering the precincts of the world's wonders. There are no fewer than ninety-six turnstiles for you to pass through, and a great array the forty ticket windows and ninety-six turnstiles make, spread out in a long row.

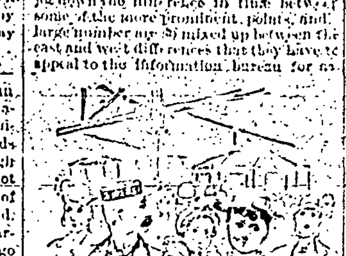
Overhead you hear a rumbling sound, and some one tells you that the elevated electric railway, which runs all through the exposition grounds, passes right over the station, and near by are broad stairs leading to the platforms of that road. A few rods to the north you see the broad entrance to the elevated railway which runs from the fair to the center of the city of Chicago, eight miles away, and there are many more turnstiles and a long row of ticket windows. Just beyond is the great red Transportation building, and at its lower end you may see locomotives and snow plows, and near by the splendid exhibits made outdoors or in their special buildings by the Pennsylvania and New York Central roads. All these things bring one to a realization of the fact that this is the era of transportation, and that this is a spot in which the greatest and best that man has been able to accomplish in that line is spread out before his eyes, both for use and for illustration.

Just after passing through the turnstile you find yourself in a passage or transept that is of tremendous proportions. It is some sixty feet wide and several hundred feet in length. On one side are the entrances to and exits from the trains, and every gate is plainly marked with the name of the road using it and the destination of the train. There are check rooms where you may leave your parcels, baggage rooms in which you may have your luggage checked to any point or transferred to any address in the city, and many other conveniences.

Now you pass into the station proper. It has a great court in its center, with a roof so high above the floor that you look in vain to distinguish the details of construction at the great hight. There are galleries running all round the court, broad and airy, and these, like all the floors, are abundantly supplied with comfortable seats. There are balconies from which one may enjoy a splendid view of the fair grounds. There are restaurants, lunch rooms, cigars, newspapers, candy, telegraph offices, rest rooms where weary travelers may wait in comfort, writing rooms, lavatories, a room in which passengers may eat their home-made luncheons, buying only coffee or whatever they like from the cafe, and many other conveniences. In the center of the ground floor is a large booth, in which men and women who speak all modern languages are constantly stationed, and the signs on this booth are "Information," "Informacione," "Informazione," "Auskunft." It doesn't matter what it is you want to know, about the fair, the trains, the city or the programme, or in what tongue you ask for it, here is where you may learn it without delay and without price.

One is instantly impressed by the cosmopolitan aspect of the station. Here you see people from all over the world. The Orientals in their fezes, the Esquimaux in their skins, the South Sea Islanders in their not much to speak of, the Coreans with their bird-cage head-dress, may now and then be seen here, mixing with Americans native and transplanted (the former in their red blankets and feathers in their hair), with Germans, Frenchmen, Spaniards, [illegible], men from Australia, from New Zealand, Egypt, Greece, Japan and China. This air of cosmopolitanism is added to greatly by the fact that the fast express trains which run from the fair to the city without stopping now enter and depart from this station, and the officials, exhibitors, [illegible] showmen of the nations have frequent occasion to use these trains in going to and fro on their business.

Cosmopolitanism shows itself every where. If you cast your eye upward, above the great galleries surrounding the court, you will see that the walls are studded with a great number of clocks. The clocks are marked with the names of cities all over the world, and that instrument denotes the time in that city which it represents. Ninety-nine out of a hundred people who pass through this station pause to look at the international clock rack, and it doesn't matter whether they are experienced travelers who have trotted from one side of the globe to the other, or country folk who have never before been away from home. The interest is the same. Many people take out their watches and jot down the difference in time between some of the more prominent points, and large number are mixed up between the east and west differences that they have to appeal to the information bureau for as-



CROWDS AT THE TERMINAL STATION.

sistance. They do not appeal in vain, and the young men or woman in that booth will cheerfully explain to all comers that the time for these clocks is furnished from Washington, that it comes over a telegraph wire, and that running forty clocks in this way is just as easy as to run one clock, the only point being to have the clocks and to set them right in the first place. The clock display affords a splendid object lesson in geography, and helps to familiarize one with the relative location of such cities as Jerusalem, Bombay, Victoria, Yeddo, Yokohama, Constantinople, St. Petersburg, Paris and London.

If you will come to this station some evening when there are extraordinary attractions at the fair, such as a great display of fireworks, you will see one of the finest examples of transportation of masses of people that the world is able to show. Take, for example, the Fourth of July. There were more than 300,000 people on the grounds that day. Certainly more than 200,000 of these remained to see the fireworks in the evening. About a quarter of ten o'clock the display was finished and the crowds broke for the railway trains, steamers, cable cars and other means of conveyance. It was a mighty throng that poured toward the gates. Just at that hour I happened to ride over the intramural elevated railway, from one end of the grounds to the other, and the spectacle made by that great lake of humanity pouring itself through every road way in a black surging river was most impressive.

In one hour and three-quarters the Illinois Central special express trains carried 60,000 people out of this station. Eight trains were loaded at the same instant, and on account of the construction of the cars, without aisles and every seat opening to a side entrance, the trains were loaded in a few seconds. As fast as one moved out another backed in to take its place. In those 105 minutes no fewer than fifty-three trains, of from eight to fourteen coaches, each train averaging 1,200 people, were moved from the World's fair station to the city. It is said by experienced railway men that this beats the world's record for rapid movement over such a distance, and it is an encouraging commentary on the splendid facilities which Chicago has provided for handling crowds of World's fair visitors. Two hundred thousand people who remained the evening of the Fourth to see the fireworks were moved to their homes without a single accident, and without much delay.

One of the best lessons of this fair is in the possibilities of transportation when the tracks are elevated and modern appliances for speed and safety are employed. Chicago is sure to reap an immense benefit from the exposition in this respect alone, besides profiting directly or indirectly in many other ways. Nearly two miles of Illinois Central track within the city were elevated on account of the fair, and the success of that enterprise has taught the people, and the railroads, too, that all the steam tracks in the city should be raised above the streets. Chicago is a net work of railway tracks, being by far the greatest railway center in the world, and with one or two exceptions all the roads cross all the streets at grade. Hundreds of persons are killed or injured every year at the crossings, and elevation of the tracks is the only relief from such slaughter.

It is a great pity the splendid railway station at the fair cannot be used by a larger number of roads. But this terminal plant affords at least a striking illustration of the energy and enterprise of the builders of the fair. Between the Mining building on one side and the Machinery hall on the other, west of the Administration building, there was a great open space. To complete the landscape picture it had to be filled in with something or other. With what? Some one suggested a railway station. Happy thought. If it was to be a station of course it would have to be the biggest and finest in the world, else it would not do for this exposition. So $600,000 was poured into it, in the hope that the railroads would run enough trains into the shed, paying trackage or wheelage for the right, to defray the cost of construction. As it turns out the receipts from this source will not pay the expense of maintaining the station and tracks, let alone first cost. It was in such ways as this that the exposition has been made to cost $20,000,000 to build and manage, more than twice as much as any other exposition ever cost.

But it is a great fair.

ROBERT GRAVES.

The Place to Check Cholera.

A European cholera expert believes that the best way to conquer that disease is by going to the roots of the evil by attacking it in the delta of the Ganges, in India, where it is endemic. The area of the district is 7,500 square miles. Its constant presence there is believed to be due to the putrefying remains of animals and human bodies of the inhabitants, which are cast into the river instead of being buried. If the bodies were cremated, it is believed that the disease could be eradicated.

Phillips Brooks and the Canadian Bishop.

A few years ago the rector of St. Paul's was elected to a Canadian bishopric. He was a slight, little man and made but a very small showing when he dressed in the full Canadian regalia, including knee breeches. In fact, when Phillips Brooks [illegible] hardly knew what to make of him. His first sight of him was a rear view. Walking up behind the little bishop, the doctor laid his heavy hand gently on the other's shoulder, and looking down quizzically said, "Bishop, do you wear pants?"—Boston Budget.

The Usefulness of the Pony.

The day has passed for looking upon the pony as a mere toy, useful only in drawing Tom Thumb carriages or eating sugar from the hand. And with this recognition of the pony's more useful side has come the better appreciation of its value in the physical education of the children.—Harper's Young People.

A SEASIDE PICTURE.

THE GIRL OLIVE HARPER DESCRIBES MAKES ONE.

Dreams of Delicate Beauty in Dress—Handsomely Gowned Young Ladies at Long Branch—Fashions in Eloquent and Witty Phrases.

[Special Correspondence.]

LONG BRANCH, July 13.—Some of these days there will be nothing left of Long Branch but a hole in the ground, and a part of us utter a fervent hope that all the branch will be gulped in the bottom at that hour, for they are Philistines. But every year old ocean takes a new bite out of the shrinking shore down here, and every year the bluffs grow steeper, and some day, as I said, the great Atlantic will rise in his might, and not to make two bites of a cherry swallow the whole place.

What, then, will become of the pretty girls and lovely matrons who think life is not worth living without Long Branch? There be those that love Newport, others who think Saratoga is just hot enough for them, others who prefer Bar Harbor, but when one loves Long Branch it is with a deep and abiding affection that outlasts seasons. There is so much more to Long Branch than anywhere else for those who frequent it that mothers instill love and appreciation for it into their [illegible] eighteens, and fathers initiate their sons into its delights.

"Are fashions fashionable at Long Branch?" was the question put to me today. I think they are, if my eyes do not deceive me, though I have a pair of blue specs on. Witness a lovely girl ready for a ride out to that delightful, shady [illegible] where you can sit in the garden, eat fried crabs and ice cream and watch the fishermen get water blis-

MORNING AT LONG BRANCH.

ters on the backs of their necks to take home instead of fish. This pretty girl had a dress of homespun of just the approved degree of coarseness in pale tan, and the skirt would form a circle as true as a trade dollar. Around that skirt she had three rows of bias mordore velvet and two rows of unplucked sealskin. The waist was made of accordion plaited silk, trimmed with the velvet and fur in the same style as the skirt, with a square yoke of fur and velvet to protect her chest against the hot sunshine and warm land breeze.

This same young lady will in the evening wear a dress thin and filmy, and the neck will be bare to permit the chill evening wind to wander around and give her pneumonia as she promenades with somebody on the cool piazzas. Her hat is of red rough and ready straw, with mordore velvet and a fluff of feathers. Her sister, who got no invitation to ride behind a pair of high steppers, stays around the hotel and wears a blue and white striped satin surah made plain almost to severity. A pale blue full front to the waist rises from a swiss girdle of the dark blue, bordered with a herringbone stitching in scarlet silk.

In the afternoon the ladies put on dainty gowns, for their husband and the other women's husbands, or the man they hope will be their own husband some day, begin to return from the city, or the fish pond, or some other place.

Now you may see one young lady in an old rose china silk, with large purple fleur-de-lys lying as if crushed flat upon it. Around the bottom are three gauffered puffs of old rose satin and at the knees three more. The waist is the kind that is called baby and has a wide belt with four ropes of silver tinsel and pale purple silk. Similar ones border the neck, forming heading for the epaulets of lace. The sleeves are puffs, with a fall of lace coming to the elbow, where they are met with long suede gloves.

AFTERNOON AT LONG BRANCH.

There are wraps to be seen down here that would make your eyes water, so pretty they are, and parasols that are dreams of delicate beauty. There are tennis dresses and dancing dresses, riding habits, lounging gowns and hats—such hats!—so beautiful that you would think fairies had made them, and it seems as if gloves, slippers and hats were never worn but once here at Long Branch, for everything looks so bright [illegible] sight.

OLIVE HARPER.

Refused $12,000 In Salary.

"I have been in the finance department since 1857," said Deputy Comptroller Richard A. Storrs yesterday, "and in that time have known of but one instance where a city official refused to [illegible] his salary. The [illegible] was [illegible], who was an alderman in 1873-4. His entire salary was covered back into the city treasury, where he cannot get it now should he reconsider his determination not to take it, for his claim has been outlawed by time." The salary which Mr. Ottendorfer refused to accept amounted to $12,000. He said he had not earned it.—New York Sun

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Literary Department.

THE STORY OF A STORY.

Most if not all of the stories which Mr. Brander Matthews has collected in book form under the title "The Story of a Story, and Other Stories," have already appeared in periodical form, so that they will not be new to all readers. Even for those who have seen them in the magazine however there is an added satisfaction in having them in book form sufficient to justify the purchase. These are stories worth keeping—worth rereading after a while. The title story tells of the invalid author and his wife who acts as nurse and amanuensis, of the editor who read it, the artist who illustrated it, the printer who set up the publisher who put it on the market, the critic who slightingly reviewed it, and five of the readers to whom it came.

The second in the collection, "A Cameo and a Pastel," is the slightest of the lot. There is really nothing to it whatever except the pictorial quality. "The Cameo" is a description of some Coadutanian dancers in Rome in the time of the Empire; the "Pastel" is a description of a Spanish dancer in New York in 1892. There is no story to either—nothing but the picture. Of course they are well done, but one wonders whether it was worth while to do them.

"Two Letters" is the longest, if not the most serious, piece in the collection. The first letter tells a most thrilling tale of escape from South American savages, a tribe of nearly white descendants of the Incas, of a fearful chasm over which is suspended one of these spider web bridges of which we all have read, of a struggle for life, and a miraculous escape. The second letter tells how the first is a clever fabrication. But even after reading the second letter, one feels that the first ought to have been true, even if it was not. No one need be surprised at such a tale. Surely it is not so wonderful as the adventures of Amyas Leigh in that same country and are not those the Gospel truth? The river Orenoque as Raleigh and his contemporaries called it, has some strange secrets hidden in its depths, and the region between it and Panama has seen some wondrous deeds of daring by ladies and by white men.

After this touch of the primeval forest, Mr. Matthews brings us back again to New York and the end of the century. "The New Member of the Club" should have been called "My brother-in-law." It is very clever, very artificial, very amusing. But the penetrating reader can hardly help guessing the secret of the little mystery some time before it is revealed, and that takes away some of the sparkle. The same criticism may be made on "Etelka Talmeyr, a Tale of Three Cities;" but there is more substance—more body; and it makes less difference whether the bottle is opened a little too soon. This story was in Harper's Magazine not long ago; but it was in pieces, and so the total effect, the unity of the whole, was marred. One can always appreciate a story, and more especially a comparatively short story, better when it is read at a sitting. Poe was right about that, if he was wrong about a good many other things. Etelka Talmeyr is a good story well told.

Sometimes we wonder why it is that the muses have inspired so many short story writers, inasmuch that America leads the world now in both the quantity and the quality of her annual output of this special line of literary manufactures, while the "great American novelist" does not appear, and we have scarcely three real novelists of any degree. But let us not be unreasonable and want everything at once. It is best to wait patiently for that Great American novel, and meantime thank our stars for the profusion of clever and beautiful little novels that are showered upon us.

MR. BROOKS'S STORIES.

Mr. Henry S. Brooks is not well known as a writer of stories—not well known to us, at any rate; so it is with all the more pleasure that we are able to commend his "Catastrophe in Bohemia, and other stories" to the very favorable consideration of our readers. The story from which the book takes its title is about a French fencing master in London and his daughter, and the lovers of the latter. It is a strong story, and decidedly worth reading. It is not, however, a fair sample of those which follow, at least in theme. Most of these are California stories—stories of Mexican California, told, apparently, by one who knows well the people of whom he writes, and sympathizes with them thoroughly. It is hard to tell which is the best of these. "The Arrival of the Magpie" is delightful; so is "The Virgin of Pearla." "An Unprofessional Money Lender" reminds one of Bret Harte at his best. On the whole, however, we should give the palm to "The Don in Pauper Alley," which is altogether charming. The old Don, with his cheerful optimism, his entire serenity and splendid self-confidence, his grandiloquent manner, and his too-equally charming daughters, wins his way to your heart at once, and you can almost hear him as he expounds to the waiting capitalists the untold fortunes that are ready for them if they proceed to develop the Horn of Plenty and the Golden Candelabra. As for Mr. Robert Majoribanks, the way in which he was treated by the lovely Segundita, and the equally lovely Tercerita, certainly served so vacillating a lover exactly right.

This is a book that appeals especially to every one who is at all interested in mining. The atmosphere is familiar, although the scene is set in Southern California instead of Colorado. As for the people, they appeal to everybody who is interested in the development of human nature.

BRIEF NOTICES.

Worthington's Illustrated Magazine for July begins the second volume of a periodical that has been exceptionally fortunate and successful [illegible] issue, while bright and entertaining for summer reading, has still sufficient solidity to recommend it to readers in search of the practical and useful. The leading illustrated article is "The Lighthouse System of the United States," by Hon. S. G. W. Benjamin. We have one-sixth of the lighthouses of the entire globe (about 1700) and these and our lightships, postlights, beacons, etc., are equipped with all the appliances that the science and invention of the age can furnish. We have a larger number of vessels engaged in commerce than any nation except Great Britain, and our coasting shipping is as great as that of all Europe combined. The dangers of approach to our coasts have been reduced to a minimum by a vast and efficient system of surveying and lighting, under the management of a special board, and at an annual expenditure of nearly three millions of dollars. This article gives a most interesting account of the manner in which the system is conducted. Two other illustrated papers are by Mrs. Jean Porter Rudd are "Some Phases of Life in Tyrol," and "Bear's Hands's Decision," by Miss Frances C. Sparhawk, who is actively engaged in Indian work and who has had every opportunity for studying the peculiarities of Indian character. "The Poetry of Henry Timrod," by Eliza Calvert Hall, is a paper of literary value. The short stories and poems are up to the standard, and the departments contain a number of well-chosen articles.

Another paper covered novel and this is an abominable one, and not merely stupid is "The Star that Fails," by Edward Tyrrel, published by Donohue, Henneberry & Co., Chicago. It begins with the elopement of a married woman with her lover, and contains absolutely nothing but a lot of worthless trash. It is not even piquant in its wickedness; and though the lad are punished and the good duly rewarded at the end, the whole effect of it is bad.

One of the latest issues in Donnelley, Lloyd & Co.'s Home Series, for sale by A. A. Walling in this city, is a paper-covered novel called "Like and Unlike," by A. S. Roe, the author of a score or two of "popular" novels. This Roe should not be confounded with the late E. P. Roe, who was a literary paragon alongside of A. S. "Like and Unlike" is a third-class Sunday school story, written in bad grammar and worse rhetoric, and stupid to the last degree. We cannot imagine how any body could endure to read it to the end.

Mark Twain's Literary Methods.

Mark displayed a peculiarity when at work that was very detrimental to the integrity of office property. In case he wished to clip an item or a paragraph out of a paper, and could not at once lay his hand upon his scissors, he would cut out the required matter with his knife, at the same time slashing into the baize covering of the table. His end of the cover was so mutilated that little was left of the original cloth. In its place appeared what might have passed for a representation of the polar star, spiritedly darting forth a thousand rays. Some years ago, when at Mark's house in Hartford, I found myself almost unconsciously examining the top of the fine-writing desk in his library for evidences of his old knife slashing habit, but, did not find so much as a scratch.—Dan de Quille, in July Californian.

Some Literary and Educational Features of Chicago.

There has sprung up in the city within a year one of the greatest universities in America, endowed with millions of money, and equipped with instructors selected from the world because of their especial fitness for the work in hand. Only the other day, as it were, one of Chicago's wealthy men conveyed to a board of trustees a building which he had just completed at a cost of $1,000,000, and with it gave his check for $1,000,000 with which to equip and maintain it as an industrial and scientific institute. Libraries have been founded and endowed, and have grown with a growth that has nowhere else been seen. The Chicago Public library, founded little more than twenty years ago, has acquired a circulation greater than that of any other in the country. The Newberry library, endowed by the bequest of a citizen, is becoming one of the great reference libraries of the world. The Crerar library, endowed by the will of another deceased citizen, is in process of formation. The largest single purchase of books that was ever known—40,000 volumes—has just been made for the library of the Chicago University. The private libraries of the city are little known to the public, but they will compare favorably with the finest collections of New York, or Boston. The largest and most complete bookstore in the world is in Chicago.—(July St. Nicholas.

The Iniquity of Loose Divorce Laws.

Once divorce laws are enacted, married couples take advantage of them who would never have thought or dreamed of separating, and would have patched up their quarrels and differences if there had not been such an easy way out of the matrimonial bond. No man would have ever thought, unless the law favored a loose way out of wedlock, to write: "Mary, if you love me, or ever did love me, you will apply for a divorce, as there is another woman whom I could love." As the scope of the law is little by little enlarged, an increasing number seek and obtain divorces, and after a while it becomes a perfectly respectable thing to contract what might be called experimental marriage. In the West, especially, society receives back divorcees. The palaces of the well to do are open to them. Churches do not cast them out, as ministers welcome them at their communion tables. They may occupy positions of trust and honor, two or three divorces to their credit, aids notwithstanding. And we are told that such sights have no influence on the growing generation of boys and girls. This is not true. Teach the rising generation by object lessons in an age when impressions are deep and lasting, that men and women may, without losing caste, divorce at pleasure, and the notion of the sanctity of the family life is undermined.—[From "Divorce Made Easy," by Professor S. J. Brun, in North American Review for July.

The Preservation of American Forests.

This bare recapitulation of the areas already designated and reserved under the act of 1891 is sufficient to make plain the extreme importance of the results already secured. What course may be contemplated by the present administration in the further demarkation and establishment of national forest areas cannot yet be known. It is certainly to be hoped that an undertaking so splendidly begun may be carried still further. The prosperity not only of farmers, but also of towns and cities throughout the Pacific slope, is so intimately related to the maintenance of a perennial and sufficient flow of water from the mountain streams that it may be asserted almost as a mathematical axiom that the larger the upland stretches of forest that are preserved from destruction at the hands of the timber cutter, or by forest fires, the greater will be the wealth and prosperity in generations to come of those States of magnificent promise. It should have been explained that within these large reserves there exist here and there pieces of land which have already been granted to private owners and the title to which the government has not extinguished. It is, of course, desirable that public reservations should contain as few as possible of these privately-owned farms and claims and mines. Hence the importance of establishing as rapidly as possible such forest reservations as climatic and topographical conditions would show to be advantageous for the future welfare of the surrounding regions.—"Our Fifteen New Forest Reservations," July Review of Reviews.

PERMANENT POPULARITY.

Writers of Fiction Whose Works Are In Great Demand.

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, July 10.—The writers of romance and other forms of fiction who have laid down the pen forever; but who wrote for this generation or that which just preceded it, seem to have been able to secure something which must the writers of the present day have not gained, and that is permanent popularity. A number of books have been written in the past 15 years which raised a momentary notoriety, sold very largely for a season and now are forgotten except by dealers in old junk.

The novel which attained the largest sale in recent years of any story written either by an English or American author suggests in its later experience how quickly popularity can disappear, for one New York dealer and one New York publisher sold to the manufacturers of paper many thousand copies of this story, after the public had absolutely ceased buying it. This was Mrs. Ward's story entitled "Robert Elsmere."

A recent investigation has been made by persons who desire to reach some statistics at the proposed congress of authors at the World's fair, which reveals that the present demand for fiction is very largely for the authors who are now passed away or whose life work is practically over. It was found in New England, for instance, and in some of the western states that in the libraries the greatest demand for any work of fiction was for "Uncle Tom's Cabin," and it caused that interest which attached to the story in the days of the slavery agitation, but because of the story itself as a narrative of emotions, passions and an artistic combination of humor and pathos which seems even at this day, although the political events which inspired the story have passed away, to appeal to a very large class of readers. So great is this demand that now that the copyright is about to expire one of the greatest firms of publishers proposes to issue an enormous edition of the book in paper covers and at popular price.

Then, too, in many parts of the United States a great and increasing demand for a book which was extraordinarily popular 20 years ago is noticed. That is the story written by Miss Cummings, a Boston schoolteacher, who did not realize how well she had builded when she offered the manuscript to her publishers. It is "The Lamplighter," and publishers, I think, are agreed that next to the Bible, Webster's spelling book and "Uncle Tom's Cabin" it has had the largest sale of any work written—at least by an American. No living author says that he has "scarcely met one individual who has not deteriorated morally by the pursuit of literary fame." To pursue fame instead of art, to begin by announcing one's intention to be laureate, is indeed to understand literature in the wrong way. Literature is her own reward, and though fame may be pleasant if she comes men are really drawn to letters not by the wages but by the allurements of the muse. "The world," we conceive, is perfectly capable of speaking well of a man without "demanding the price of praise, and that price possibly his living soul." The world is not like the devil in a story of Wilkie Collins's, it does not want anybody's soul. It wants in poetry charm, grace, nobility, fire, thought—the art of Shakespeare and Scott, of Southey and Wordsworth, Tennyson and Virgil, of men who, though crowned by fame, kept the bird in their bosoms, who won recognition without fighting for it, who had knowledge and had reverence, who are models of excellence as we believe, in other things, as well as in letters.—London Saturday Review.

A Moorish City of Today.

Seville is today as much a Moorish city as it was 900 years ago, at the expulsion of the Saracens. The arrangement and plan of the dwellings are the same as on the Euphrates and Tigris, but they are more beautified and ennobled by art, and by the wealth which these Moslems in Spain and Sicily had at their command. It is a remarkable fact that the Arabs, which in their native land have never risen above the lowest stage of civilization, but have always been a nomadic, pastoral people, became in Europe the bearers of knowledge and refinement. Poetry and history, mathematics, astronomy and architecture flourished with them when the Christian west had sunk into dark barbarism.

There is no more beautiful poetry than their lamentations for their lost paradise of Granada, and in their encounters with Christian chivalry they often displayed a romantic valor and generosity which served their enemies for a model.—Moltke.

Some Letters to Junius.

In Mr. Bayard is vested the copyright of the story of the twenty-seven convicts who had been to hear a lecture on Junius, and one of whom, subsequently imbibing too much whisky "straight" got at last into the lachrymose state of inebriety, and sitting up in bed passionately beseeched his companion to tell him "where were those letters to Junius?" Nor would he be pacified till the other cowboy assured him that he knew Junius very well and that he had made him a present of the letters in question, which had been securely locked up in the hotel safe by the clerk in the office below.—G. A. Sala in London Telegraph.

THE SANDMAN.

As soon as the yellow sun is down
And the folks are fast on the door,
With his sack of sand he rides into town—
With his sack of sand is he!

He fills a hand with glittering thing,
And over the dark he goes,
As a sower scatters the seed in spring,
He scatters the grains around.

Past the ribbs to the wharf and the ships,
Past to the foot of the hill
Even a finger is on his lips
And his horse's hoofs are still.

He calops up through the old York lanes
And down through Rosemary street
Like seed he scatters the glittering grains
And they leap up tall and sweet.

Tall and sweet in swaying rows,
Straight into bloom they leap—
Behind him, behind him where he goes
The violet flowers of sleep.

—Lizette W. Reese in New York Independent.

HEARTSEASE.

Poor little little heart's ease!
I don't care for your long skirt
If it's butterfly dress
Can't then forgetting away?—
Hold a second hundred—
In the chimney corner stay,
I must resume bel—
Wi' old apologize for me!

Dear old fashioned little flower!
Even is old fashioned I, too—
Birds are antiquated fellows—
Heaven doesn't change her blue.
Nor will I, the little heartsease,
Ever be—I—old—old!

—Emily Dickinson in Yeatman's Companion.

THE SERENADE.

A million stars hang in the midst of heaven
And every several star is filled with light,
Yet with that light would I go out them all.

A million buds—fresh in the sunlit fields
And each is richer than the Kaiser's crown
Yet blushing once you would outblush them all.

O fear not love, O fear not happy love!
Love is more natural than the mother's breast
And soft as breath is to an infant's lips.
Is breathing love, parent and nurse of all.

O gentlest love, point but the way to love
And teach my love half of the sweetness I have
Nay, let his lip speak but the name of love.
Then shall I gain his all, which is my all.

—Dora Read Goodale in August Godey's.

LOVE AND SMOKE.

She didn't like smoking—so I quit
At her request for a little while—
But, oh! I minded it not a bit—
I found my rest and in her sweet smile.

I've taken it up again once more,
I saw no reason for stopping when
She laughed at the tender love I swore,
And kept on flirting with other men.

—Hazel Scott Mines in August Godey's.

A Great Day For Kissing.

Halmagen, a Roumanian country town of 1,300 inhabitants, holds its annual fair on the Feast of St. Theodore. On this occasion the place swarms with newly married brides from some 60 to 80 villages in the district. Widows who have taken fresh husbands remain at home. The young women in festive attire, and generally attended by their mothers-in-law, carry jugs of wine inwreathed with flowers in their hands. They kiss every one they meet, and afterward present the jug to his lips for a "nip." The individual thus regaled bestows a small gift on the fair Cybele. Not to partake of the proffered wine is regarded as an insult to the young wife and her family. She is therefore reserved toward strangers and only kisses those whom she thinks likely to taste of her wine. The kissing is carried on everywhere—in the street, in the taverns and in private houses.

The origin of this custom is veiled in obscurity. Some say that it dates back to the time when the Turks made frequent raids into Transylvania and carried away all the young women, they could lay their hands on. Such of them as contrived to escape from captivity, happening to return to Halmagen at the time of the fair, kissed their friends and relatives and even strangers who congratulated them on their wonderful deliverance.—Humanische Wochenschrift.

A New Street Car Trolley.

The greatest trouble which is found in the working of the electric trolley on street car roads is the wearing out of the bushing in the wheels at such a rate that a new bushing has to be made once a month, and the necessity of excessive daily attention and much oiling is entailed. An attempt has been made to remedy this fault by designing a trolley the bearings of which are made of fiber graphite and which hence require no oil whatever. The bearings are fastened on each side of the yoke, and the pin or shaft is fastened to the wheel, both revolving on the bearings in the yoke.

This makes the trolley mechanically correct and avoids all rabbling of the wheel, which is compelled to be steady and true. Another advantage is that the springs are unable to get out of place and must constantly keep up the same contact, so there is no breaking or arcing of the current and [illegible] accumulation of oil, grease and dirt on the top of the car, caused by the oil splashing down from the trolley, the car and rope are clean. This trolley wheel is said to have run 900 miles without showing appreciable wear.—New York Telegram.

WAKEMAN'S WANDERINGS.

SOME FAMOUS ANCIENT BRITISH CUSTOMS STILL IN VOGUE.

Gathering Array by the Poet Traveler of Quaint Old Folk-Doings and Observances Still Common to England, Scotland and Ireland—Surprising Record of Sturdy Retention in all Things, Holding Fast the Gentler and Dearer Traditions of the British People—A Brilliant and Informing Grouping.

[Copyright, 1893, Edgar L. Wakeman.]

LONDON, July 3.—It is a common and pathetic lament of most writers, and particularly of those writers who shut themselves up in the shadowy recesses of some moldy club, with the opposite street facade for the limit of their horizon of actual observation, that the good old days and their good old ways are dead and beautiful things of the past. The change in conditions of life and living in England, Scotland and Ireland have certainly been greater during this century than in all the five centuries immediately preceding, and this has of necessity made obsolete many ancient customs and observances that are perhaps just as well to have survival in literary reminiscence only; but in most of these things holding fast the gentler and dearer traditions of a people in home, sporting, social and even religious life, there is a surprising record of sturdy retention.

Should only those which have come under my personal notice since 1867 be given the briefest reference, so great a number would be grouped as to completely refute those dolorous plaints that the pleasant olden customs are no more; and I am quite sure that should some friendly and enthusiastic pen be devoted to making an entire volume on the subject of "Famous British Customs Still in Vogue," treating the matter something after the garrulous, genial manner of that wonderful old olla podrida, "Hone's Every Day Book," the English speaking and reading world of to day would find in the result a genuine revelation of pleasure and surprise.

In Ireland the tender custom of "convoying" the departing emigrant is the same to day as during all the sad cycles since its peasantry were forced to seek homes in foreign lands; its wakes and weddings, its fairs and frolics, its children's hunting of the robin and the wren, and countless other customs hundreds of years old are precisely as they were in the heart of the better olden days.

Over in the sturdy little Isle of Man every essential feature of its patriarchal representative government, established early in the tenth century, exists in its original simplicity at the present time. Its Tynwald Court is still, as a thousand years ago, held under the open sky on its grassy Tynwald Hill. Its sheadinks coroners, high bailiffs, House of Keys and sword-bearer, promulgates the laws just as they did in glorious King Orry's time. Some of its parish clerks are still elected by the votes of only those who "put out smoke," that is, whose habitations possess a chimney. Its fisher folk put to sea with goodly prayers and psalms. Its peasant folk, in dress, customs, superstitious and pious faith live lives of calm indifference to the outer world of change; and the barbaric strain of old, held true and firm down the shining life of a thousand years, flashes forth now and then in its weird, exalted Ossian Verre in each succeeding Christmas tide that comes.

And who shall truly say that the land of cakes has lost its fine old customs and tender superstitions altogether? What a host of genial customs still cling to these stern and lone folk through the influence of their "guid neebors" the benificent little Brownies alone! Make merry of it as you may, the household Scottish "brownie" still holds its helpful place in the hearts of the people beyond the Esk and the Tweed.

He is never idle in all good office to the lowly home of the countryside, where you never fail of finding him, if you do not enter his realm in the spirit of cavil and scoffing. There, in each simple home and heart he sits enthroned with every attribute of benevolence and affection. He not only works with giant might to assist in ploughing the land, harvesting the crops, guarding the grain and minding the herds, but in every little household drudgery of guidwife and bairn he lends a helping hand. No ill can come but that he has fended its cruelest touch. No sorrow can fall upon the household whose hurt would not be deadlier were it not for his kindly and palliative powers. And in all the glorious old land o' cakes, his gentle influence adds zest to every peasant joy. As the burns, springing from the misty, crag-rimmed corries of the north, descend and water the welcoming plains of the lowlands, the endless streams of Gaelic supersitition descend from the weird and misty *eilidhs* of the crofters' ancient homes and the centuries-old *clachans* and render perennial the lowland growth of Scottish folk-lore and well-beloved olden ways.

Let all doubters of the existence of Scotland of most ancient customs and pastimes step into the great farm kitchens of the Lothians at Hallowmas Eve. Let them, at Auld Reekie's ancient Cross at midnight of any New Year's eve learn what a Scottish Hogmanay truly is. Let them in spring and summer and autumn follow the keen eyed, sure-armed golfer, or know the thrill of winter curling joys. Let them visit that most ancient and glorious of Scottish fairs, the St. George cattle fair of Kelso, where the Tweed and Teviot mingle their historic waters. Let them wander to that deceiving realm of Gipsydom, quaint old Yetholm, hidden from both English and Scottish eyes in the mazes of the gresome Teviot Hills, and see the "Fasten Een" games of Bowmont side, in February, almost as ancient as the Teviots themselves, and as brave, rough and hearty that the spirit of battle and the strength of giants are required to withstand them. Or, still, let them wander to old Hawick town and view something that church and state could never put down—the annual Common Riding, and, as the Cornet is mounted, feel the thrill of the hero days within them as Hogg's soul-stirring lines burst from thousands of borderers' throats; and they will know that the Scotia of old, in tradition, feeling, pastime and venerated customs is the same to day as, long, long before the ancient league and covenant.

Down in storied and earthbound old Cornwall little indeed has been any manner of change for hundreds of years. It is within the memory of those now living when old folk were constantly lamenting in their present figurative "Cornonck was all the year to pole, young!" "—Corn ch is all forgot with the young people!" but there has been no one to lament in truth the departure of old customs in the rugged land of "Tree, Pol and Pen." See what a host of these dear old customs, and there is a few out of hundreds, even a Yankee can find and remember: The "Takin' Sunday," when all the lads and lasses meet to select "gairdners" for Mazzard (cherry)—Pairs—that most beloved and ancient fair at Praze; the "growder" selling and growder, or scrub, [illegible] young rooks for a fortnight thereafter; "cob-nutting," that ferocious contest between Cornish lads, and quite as wonderful kite flying by grave old miners; that immemorial custom of mothers of bestowing gifts to the first person met, when returning from a christening; the "taking the New Year" into houses invariably by men first, on account of the ill luck always following a woman's necklegal first entrance, a custom almost as universal in Scotland, Ireland and some portions of the north of England; the saturnalian of towers at Helston called Furry Floral Day, an ancient name, the duchy itself; and the "thers" of Curnyglodan and Porthcurno Bays, St. Ives, and their horn blowing and bush waving as the shoals of pilchers are sighted.

Then there are the Beltain fires, in Ireland and the Scottish Highlands, older than Christianity itself, the touch pipe or sieve of the Cornish miner, above grass, and below the "Lugrom fairs" or wild, barbaric dancing by children of all, vagabond and traveling shows; the wiping of the shoe" by the pilcher packing fishwives of Steadies, or daubing the stranger's shoes with pitch for which a half-crown "for luck of the fair maids that feed and clothe the poor" the pilchers must be paid, or a hiding or a ducking will follow; the very ancient harvest home customs of carrying the rick" which, at Lelant, Cornwall, a small sheaf of the best heads of grain thrice times and crying "The Neck" as a token that the field is done, and so good for humane generosity and jollity; and those quaint old customs at Cornish funerals of "carryan' the box" the coffin, "layin' out" the corpse, "watchin'" which is nearly equivalent in all essentials to the Irish wake, the display of the "bierers" bearers and their unique coffin-tackle, the "slow, weird, psalm-chanting processionals to the churchyard, the wailing of all females at the church, the compensation of the "passon" in coin in the presence of the multitude; the final "scheerin'" of the mourners at the homes of the latter and the gallons of "shnaegrum" at the public house over which the lamented "Golden Jack" is paid the highest eulogy known to Cornish genius, "*He knew how to tin.*"

In England generally the great number of old customs surviving and largely prevailing is far more remarkable to those who will see, than can the absence of their like beneath stress of lamentable save to those of completely opaque vision. In modern London, modern as Paris or New York in most of its cosmopolitan characteristics, there are no end of ancient customs still in vogue, especially among the ancient guilds and among the extremes of society, from the costermongers' annual outlandish parade to the Lord Mayor's banquet. There are no greater rest of these odd old ceremonials and things than may at any time be observed in and about parliament and the House of Lords; while for every half dozen court ceremonials in vogue during the time of Elizabeth that have been discarded, any person of intelligence can point out a score, equally antique, curious, and some might at least, ridiculous, which have been dauntlessly retained.

As I have previously shown in these articles, English villages and village life are in most particulars as charming and characterful as they were any time at or beyond a century ago. The custom some main with these practically the same and the change in essentials is largely in the imagination of those who remove to the cities, and who are themselves subject to such radical change that their former rural environment appears to them mean and deformed from the new and wondrous view. But coming directly to the most important and effective illustration that can be made, take life in and about the great Lowland, or, for that matter Scottish and Irish, noble and estates. As British institutions and society go, these provide the highest possible example. With few exceptions such as the discontinuance of home brewing of ale, and the provision of a servant's hall in place of the common table—the entire regime of these splendid places remains the same as in the time when the old robber barons fortified stone barrels with ditches around them—were transferred, perhaps, precisely Elizabethan castle or hall.

In nearly every detail of relations between lord and tenant; between tenant and hind; in the management of the home demesne; in the force of retainers and their duties from steward or agent down past head forester and under forester, head gamekeeper, beaters and beaters," head gardener and under gardeners, lodgekeepers, and all house servants there remains, strong and fitted and seemingly unchangeable, every olden custom, observance, duty, gratuity, and pleasant or unpleasant association of master and man that have for nearly a quarter of a thousand years, [illegible] the most interesting pages of English literature and secured the almost unshaken admiration, if not always affection, of those who have, despite all political turmoil, held the British nation together; all of which is not in defense of a system, but the statement of a historic fact and practical illustration of a most interesting sociological spectacle.

Generalizing, there are innumerable ancient customs and observances remaining in England peculiar to its people which are almost as unconscious as fadeless. The greatest host of these are of a half religious and half social nature, solely the outgrowth of the influence of the Church of England, which are so much a part of national and individual life, even among dissenters, that their existence is almost unrecognizable among the people themselves. The single instance that the ancient candle and christening feasts and ceremonies are greatly revived, and often more extravagant than in former times, is sufficiently illustrative. I have heard the town crier announcing the arrival of the coach at old Warwick town, and gresquely uniformed Sergeants at Mace "robes, red breeds" they are really called, strode about within the walls of ancient Leamington, precisely as they did before Henry sage. Derby Day, the inevitable movable feast and outing, and the statutory feast of the Twelfth of August are religiously kept. Parliament always adjourns for the first, and nothing but impending national calamity could tempt it to meet at the time dedicated to the sacrificial slaughter of grouse.

Nearly all the old university and English public school observances and customs are intact. Everybody knows that Guy Fawkes is annually officially and legally searched for in the cellars of parliament house before the opening of parliament. The ancient custom of "doling" food and clothing to the poor is still observed in St. Thomas Day, December 21. That grandest [illegible] of universal guzzling which, in 1871 alone, brought the national treasury a revenue of [illegible] seems to bring to its [illegible] as great Yarmouth by the sea you will still find in general use the famous ancient two-wheeled "Yarmouth cart," little, parson and [illegible] and with shafts as long as a Cuban *calandre*. At Coventry the town council meets in St. Mary's hall, a structure built for this self same purpose [illegible] many of the oldest ceremonia are preserved, while every year brings its Lady Godiva processional upon which Peeping Tom with wooden heads and peering eyes look down. English lovers still run away to get married after the ancient Scotch fashion of consent before not a ceremony perhaps a thousand years older than Christianity itself. There are more "cross buns" now sold every Good Friday in England than were ever disposed of on that day before the Reformation. Who can clear his eyes or his pocket to that hoary English custom of "tipping" which holds the clergy and masses so firmly together? That glorious fountain of childish pleasure, the Punch and Judy show, flourishes everywhere and in every youth perennial. There is a hundred times the cross country riding that there was a century ago. Some time since I figured out from Kimble's law that the rentals of shooting and fishing privileges in Scotland alone annually exceeded 1,000,000 of pounds. What must they be for the three kingdoms, and who can truly say that these most ancient and inspiriting of British sports are falling into decay? What would the boys and youths of England say to the assertion that cricket, football, cricket and even wrestling and putting the stone were not immeasurably more universal and manifestly more dangerous of yore? And last, but not least, I have to stop somewhere in a recital which briefly made would fill every column of this paper, it would not be a sacrilege something for one who has tramped the length and breadth of the British isles as I have done, to express the firm belief that, too, in no other country is there today more ringing clatter of better horses, more jingling of better harness, more rattling of superb coaches and merrier notes from bugle and horn, and that, too, over what for pleasure, along the hedge bordered highways of Saxons, Gaels and Celts, than were ever known in Britain's palmiest olden coaching days.—Edgar L. Wakeman.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

International Lesson for July 23, 1893—Paul at Corinth. Acts 18:1-11.

GOLDEN TEXT: [illegible]

[illegible]

Corinth. The Place and the Need—The City. As Athens was the seat of culture, so Corinth was the seat of commerce in the south of Greece. The city at this time the political capital of Greece and the residence of the Roman proconsul, and stood on the Isthmus which united the Peloponnesus to the mainland, and through it all land traffic by twixt the peninsula and the rest of Greece must pass while its two harbors were on each side of the neck of land on which Corinth stood, made it the resort of seafaring traffic, both from east and west. On a vast rock, rising abruptly above the city, was the citadel, called the Acro-Corinthus. Magnificent temples and public buildings adorned it, especially the market place. The road to the Acropolis made long by its windings, led past temples, altars and statues, and on the citadel stood the splendid temple of Venus, adorned with a propylon in front of the goddess. In a military point of view it was of great importance, as it commanded the entrance into the peninsula and hence was called by Xenophon "the gate of the Peloponnesus." Farrar speaks of the citizens having four hundred thousand inhabitants.

As to its business Corinth was notable in commerce and manufactures and foremost in the fine arts. Corinth gave birth to painting; the most elaborate piece of architecture received from her its name, the finest bronze was the "Corinthian brass," although none of her sons is mentioned among the illustrious writers of Greece. Our small fruit, the currant, derives its name from Corinth.

As character of the inhabitants. With commerce had come luxury and vice, and the verb corinthiazein,—to live as the Corinthians, had become proverbial as early as the time of Aristophanes, for a course of profligacy. It was infamous for its licentiousness. Venus, whose temple was on the Acro-Corinthus, was a favorite goddess. To the temple of Venus were attached more than a thousand courtesans, who, under the cover of religious rites, pandered to the passions of citizens and foreigners. It was a city of drunkards, it was a city of [illegible] Corinth was the Vanity Fair of the Roman empire, at once the London and the Paris of the first century after Christ. Such was the Augean stable which the Christian Hercules now addressed himself to purify.

(4) As a field for missions. Not only the great need of the Gospel here, from the character of the people, but also the cosmopolitan nature of its population made Corinth a good field for missionary labor, and a center from which the Gospel could be easily spread through those who came to do business there.

Paul's object was (1) to supply his wants. There was no church to support him, so that he could give his whole time to Gospel work it cost, yet to do. This was especially needful on account of the famine which prevailed in Greece at this time. (2) There was probably something peculiar in his circumstances here which led him to receive aid from others, which he would not do if he preached the Gospel for his personal gain. (3) The people of Corinth were especially tempted to idleness and to dishonest ways of gaining a livelihood. Paul set them a true example. He showed them the dignity of labor. He placed before them the Christian duty of diligence in business. He proved that honest labor was an aid to Christian living. (4) By means of his daily labor he came into [illegible] influence toward Christ. Business is one of the channels God has furnished us by which we may come into Christian contact with our fellow men.

PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS.

I. Ver. 1. In this wicked and corrupt [illegible] should learn some business or trade or profession, as a means of livelihood in case of need.

2. Our daily business is not a hindrance to the Gospel, but is a means of contact with others, many of which we can preach the Gospel to them.

3. Ver. 5. When Christ was "pressed in spirit" or [illegible] there is no contradiction, but [illegible] to lead others to Christ. [illegible] are almost sure to follow.

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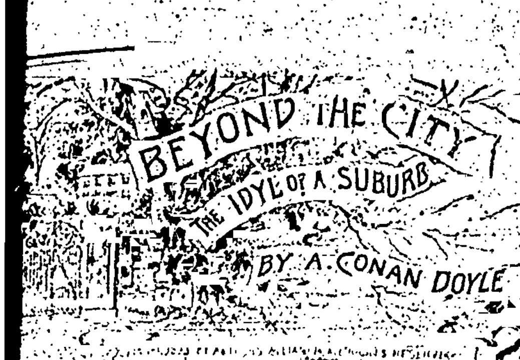

CHAPTER I.

[illegible] ...we must not give ... their neighbors ... [illegible]

...ing him as a terrier would a rat. Right across the pavement she thrust him, and pushing him up against the wheel she banged his head three several times against the side of his own vehicle.

"Can I be of any use to you, ma'am?" asked the large youth, framing himself in the open doorway.

"Not the slightest," panted the enraged lady. "There, you low blackguard, that will teach you to be impertinent to a lady."

The cabman looked helplessly about him with a bewildered, questioning gaze, as one to whom alone of all men this thing had happened. Then rubbing his head he mounted slowly onto the box and drove away with an uptossed hand appealing to the universe. The lady smoothed down her dress, pushed back her hair under her little felt hat and strode in through the hall door, which was closed behind her. As with a whisk her short skirts vanished into the darkness the two spectators—Miss Bertha and Miss Monica Williams—sat looking at each other in speechless amazement. For 50 years they had peeped through that little window and across the trim garden, but never yet had such a sight as this come to confound them.

"I wish," said Monica at last, "that we had kept the field."

"I am sure I wish we had," answered her sister.

CHAPTER II.

BREAKING THE ICE.

The cottage from the window of which the Misses Williams had looked out stands, and has stood for many a year, in that pleasant suburban district which lies between Norwood, Anerley and Forest Hill. Long before the road had been a thought of a township there, when the metropolis was still quite a distant thing, old Mr. Williams had inhabited "The Brambles," as the little house was called, and had owned all the fields about it. Six or eight such cottages scattered over a rolling country, were all the houses to be found there in the days when the century was young. From afar, when the breeze came from the north, the dull, low roar of the great city might be heard like the breaking of the tide of life, while along the horizon might be seen the dun curtain of smoke, the grim spray which that tide threw up.

Gradually, however, as the years passed, the city had thrown out a long brick feeler here and there, curving, extending and coalescing, until at last the little cottages had been gripped round by these red tentacles and had been absorbed to make room for the modern villa. Field by field the estate of old Mr. Williams had been sold to the speculative builder and had borne rich crops of snug suburban dwellings arranged in curving crescents and tree lined avenues. The father had passed away before his cottage was entirely bricked round, but his two daughters, to whom the property had descended, lived to see the last vestige of country taken from them.

For years they had clung to the one field which faced their windows, and it was only after much argument and many heartburnings that they had at last consented that it should share the fate of the others. A broad road was driven through their quiet domain, the quarter was renamed "The Wilderness," and three square, staring, unconfronting villas began to sprout up on the other side. With sore hearts the two shy little old maids watched their steady progress and speculated as to what fashion of neighbors chance would bring into the little nook which had always been their own.

And at last they were all three finished. Wooden balconies and overhanging eaves had been added to them, so that, in the language of the advertisement, there were vacant three eligible Swiss built villas, with 16 rooms, no basement, electric bells, hot and cold water and every modern convenience, including a common tennis lawn, to be let at £100 a year or £1,500 purchase. So tempting an offer did not long remain open. Within a few weeks the card had vanished from No. 1, and it was known that Admiral Hay Denver, V. C., C. B., with Mrs. Hay Denver and their only son, was about to move into it. The news brought peace to the hearts of the Williams sisters. They had lived with a settled conviction that some wild, impossible colony—some shouting, singing family of madcaps—would break in upon their peace. This establishment at least was irreproachable.

A reference to "Men of the Time" showed them that Admiral Hay Denver was a most distinguished officer who had begun his active career at Bomarsund and had ended it at Alexandria, having managed between these two episodes to see as much service as any man of his years. From the Taku forts and the Shannon brigade to dhow harrying off Zanzibar there was no variety of naval work which did not appear in his record, while the Victoria cross and the Albert medal for saving life vouched for it that in peace as in war his courage was still of the same true temper. Clearly a very eligible neighbor this, the more so as they had been confidentially assured by the estate agent that Mr. Harold Denver, the son, was a most quiet young gentleman, and that he was busy from morning to night on the Stock Exchange.

The Hay Denvers had hardly moved in before No. 2 also struck its placard, and, and again the ladies found that they had no reason to be discontented with their neighbors. Dr. Balthazar Walker was a very well known name in the medical world. Did not his qualifications, his memberships and the record of his writings fill a long half column in The Medical Directory from his first little paper on the "Gouty Diathesis" in 1859 to his exhaustive treatise upon "Affections of the Vaso-Motor System" in 1887? A successful medical career which promised to end in a presidentship of a college and a baronetcy had been cut short by his sudden inheritance of a considerable sum from a grateful patient, which had rendered him independent for life and had enabled him to turn his attention to the more scientific part of his profession, which had always had a greater charm for him than its more practical and commercial aspect. To this end he had given up his house in Weymouth street and taken this opportunity of moving himself, his scientific instruments and his two charming daughters (he had been a widower for some years) into the more peaceful atmosphere of Norwood.

There was thus but one villa unoccu-

pied, and it was no wonder that the two maiden ladies watched with a keen interest, which deepened into apprehension, the curious incidents which heralded the coming of the new tenants. They had already learned from the agent that the family consisted of two only, Mrs. Westmacott, a widow, and her nephew, Charles Westmacott. How simple and how select it had sounded! Who could have foreseen from it those fearful portents which seemed to threaten violence and discord among the dwellers in The Wilderness? Again the two old maids cried in heartfelt chorus that they wished they had not sold their field.

"Well, at least, Monica," remarked Bertha as they sat over their teacups that afternoon, "however strange these people may be, it is our duty to be as polite to them as to the others."

"Most certainly," acquiesced her sister.

"Since we have called upon Mrs. Hay Denver and upon the Misses Walker, we must call upon this Mrs. Westmacott also."

"Certainly, dear. As long as they are living upon our land I feel as if they were in a sense our guests, and that it is our duty to welcome them."

"Then we shall call tomorrow," said Bertha, with decision.

"Yes, dear, we must. But, oh, I wish it was over!"

At 4 o'clock on the next day the two maiden ladies set off upon their hospitable errand. In their stiff crackling dresses of black silk, with jet bespangled jackets and little rows of cylindrical gray curls drooping down on either side of their black bonnets, they looked like two old fashion plates which had wandered off into the wrong decade. Half curious and half fearful, they knocked at the door of No. 3, which was instantly opened by a red headed page boy.

Yes, Mrs. Westmacott was at home. He ushered them into the front room, furnished as a drawing room, where, in spite of the fine spring weather, a large fire was burning in the grate. The boy took their cards, and then, as they sat down together upon a settee, he set their nerves in a thrill by darting behind a curtain with a shrill cry and prodding at something with his foot. The bull pup which they had seen upon the day before bolted from its hiding place and scuttled snarling from the room.

"It wants to get at Eliza," said the youth in a confidential whisper. "Master says she would give him more'n he brought." He smiled affably at the two little stiff black figures and departed in search of his mistress.

"What—what did he say?" gasped Bertha.

"Something about—oh, goodness gracious! Oh, Bertha! Oh, merciful heavens! Oh, help, help, help, help, help!" The two sisters had bounded on to the settee and stood there with staring eyes and skirts gathered in, while they filled the whole house with their yells. Out of a high wickerwork basket which stood by the fire there had risen a flat, diamond shaped head with wicked green eyes, which came flickering upward, waving gently from side to side, until a foot or more of glossy, scaly neck was visible. Slowly the vicious head came floating up, while at every oscillation a fresh burst of shrieks came from the settee.

"What in the name of mischief!" cried a voice, and there was the mistress of the house standing in the doorway. Her gaze at first had merely taken in the fact that two strangers were standing screaming upon her settee. A glance, however, at the fireplace, however, showed her the cause of their terror, and she burst into a hearty fit of laughter.

"Charley," she shouted, "here's Eliza misbehaving again."

"I'll settle her," answered a masculine voice, and the young man dashed into the room. He had a brown horsecloth in his hand, which he threw over the basket, making it fast with a piece of twine, so as to effectually imprison its inmate, while his aunt ran across to reassure her visitors.

"It is only a rock snake," she explained.

"Oh, Bertha!" "Oh, Monica!" gasped the poor exhausted gentlewomen.

"Oh, help, help!"

"She's hatching out some eggs. That is why we have the fire. Eliza always does better when she is warm. She is a sweet, gentle creature, but no doubt she thought that you had designs upon her eggs. I suppose that you did not touch any of them?"

"Oh, let us get away, Bertha!" cried Monica, with her thin black gloved hands thrown forward in abhorrence.

"Not away, but into the next room," said Mrs. Westmacott with the air of one whose word was law. "This way, if you please! It is less warm here." She led the way into a very handsomely appointed library, with three great cases of books, and upon the fourth side a long yellow table littered over with papers and scientific instruments. "Sit here, and you there," she continued. "That is right. Now, let me see, which of you is Miss Williams and which Miss Bertha Williams?"

"I am Miss Williams," said Monica, still palpitating and glancing furtively about in dread of some new horror.

"And you live, as I understand, over at the pretty little cottage. It is very nice of you to call so early. I don't suppose that we shall get on, but still the intention is equally good." She crossed her legs and leaned her back against the marble mantelpiece.

"We thought that perhaps we might be of some assistance," said Bertha timidly. "If there is anything which we could do to make you feel more at home"—

"Oh, thank you; I am too old a traveler to feel anything but at home wherever I go. I've just come back from a few months in the Marquesas islands, where I had a very pleasant visit. That was where I got Eliza. In many respects the Marquesas islands now lead the world."

"Dear me!" ejaculated Miss Williams. "In what respect?"

"In the relation of the sexes. They have solved [illegible] ... their own lines, and their isolated geographical position has helped them to come to a conclusion of their own. The woman there is, as she should be, in every way the absolute equal of the male.

Come in, Charles, and sit down. Is Eliza all right?"

"All right, auntie."

"These are our neighbors, the Misses Williams. Perhaps they will have some stout. You might bring in a couple of bottles, Charles."

"No, no, thank you! None for us!" cried her two visitors earnestly.

"No? I am sorry that I have no tea to offer you. I look upon the subserviency of woman as largely due to her abandoning nutritious drinks and invigorating exercise to the males. I do neither." She picked up a pair of 15 pound dumbbells from beside the fireplace and swung them lightly about her head. "You see what may be done on stout," said she.

"But don't you think," the elder Miss Williams suggested timidly, "don't you think, Mrs. Westmacott, that woman has a mission of her own?"

The lady of the house dropped her dumbbells with a crash upon the floor.

"The old cant!" she cried. "The old shibboleth! What is this mission which is reserved for woman? All that is humble, that is mean, that is soul killing, that is so contemptible and so ill paid that none other will touch it. All that is woman's mission. And who imposed these limitations upon her? Who cribbed her up within this narrow sphere? Was it Providence? Was it nature? No, it was the arch enemy. It was man."

"Oh, I say, auntie!" drawled out her nephew.

"It was man, Charles. It was you and your fellows. I say that woman is a colossal monument to the selfishness of man. What is all this boasted chivalry, these fine words and vague phrases? Where is it when we wish to put it to the test? Men in the abstract will do anything to help a woman, of course. How does it work when he gets to touch it? Where is his chivalry then? Will the doctor help her to qualify? Will the lawyer help her to be called to the bar? Will the clergy tolerate her in the church? Oh, it is close your ranks then and refer poor woman to her mission! Her mission! To be thankful for coppers and not to interfere with the men while they scramble for gold like swine round a trough—that is man's reading of the mission of woman. You may sit there and sneer, Charles, while you look upon your victim, but you know that it is truth, every word of it."

Terrified as they were by this sudden torrent of words, the two gentlewomen could not but smile at the sight of the fiery, domineering victim and the large, apologetic representative of mankind who sat meekly bearing all the sins of his sex. The lady struck a match, whipped a cigarette from a case upon the mantelpiece and began to draw the smoke into her lungs.

"I find it very soothing when my nerves are at all ruffled," she explained. "You don't smoke? Ah, you miss one of the purest of pleasures—one of the few pleasures which are without a reaction."

Miss Williams smoothed out her black silken lap. "It is a pleasure," she said, with some approach to self assertion, "which Bertha and I are rather too old fashioned to enjoy."

"No doubt. It would probably make you very ill if you attempted it. By the way, I hope that you will come to some of our guild meetings. I shall see that tickets are sent you."

"Your guild?"

"It is not yet formed, but I shall lose no time in forming a committee. It is my habit to establish a branch of the Emancipation guild wherever I go. There is a Mrs. Sanderson in Anerley who is already one of the emancipated, so that I have a nucleus. It is only by organized resistance, Miss Williams, that we can hope to hold our own against the selfish sex. Must you go, then?"

"Yes, we have one or two other visits to pay," said the elder sister. "You will, I am sure, excuse us. I hope that you will find Norwood a pleasant residence."

"All places are to me simply a battlefield," she answered, gripping first one and then the other with a grip which crumpled up their little thin fingers. "The days for work and healthful exercise, the evenings to Browning and high discourse, eh, Charles? Goodby!" She came to the door with them, and as they glanced back they saw her still standing there with the yellow bull pup cuddled up under one forearm and the thin blue reek of her cigarette ascending from her lips.

"Oh, what a dreadful, dreadful woman!" whispered sister Bertha as they hurried down the street. "Thank goodness that it is over."

"But she'll return the visit," answered the other. "I think that we had better tell Mary that we are not at home."

[To be Continued Next Sunday.]

Hamilton's Thirteen Trees.

It is an odd fact that the 13 trees which Alexander Hamilton planted near his country house, the Grange, to symbolize the original states of the Union, and which are still standing near the old manor house on Convent avenue, between One Hundred and Forty-second and One Hundred and Forty-third streets, have kept pace with the growth of the states which they represent. For instance, New York state is represented by the largest tree standing in the center of the group. Close to it stands the next largest, representing the state of Pennsylvania. Rhode Island is represented by the smallest tree, which is a mere baby by the side of the others, and the crooked tree is called South Carolina. It has taken an abrupt turn and grown perceptibly out of the grove; then it turned again just as suddenly, and grew up straight. South Carolina was the first state to secede from the Union. Since peace has been restored, however, she has been one of the most thrifty and flourishing of the southern states. The house is now used as a Sunday school room. It was Hamilton's residence at the time of his duel with Aaron Burr in Weehawken in 1804.—New York Recorder.

Cigarettes Invade Persia.

It has taken just 17 years to convert Persia into a nation of cigarette smokers. Before that time cigarettes in the dominions of the shah were unknown, all the tobacco smoking being by "kalians" or "hubble bubbles" and chibouks or long wooden pipes with red clay bowls. But it happened that about 1876 somebody introduced from Turkey the variety known as "cigarette tobacco" into Gildan, whence its use has spread. Now, so general is the practice that even the lowest peasant in Persia goes about with a cigarette case and makes his own "smokes."—London News.

A Witty Remark From George III.

Good "Father George" is not credited with many witticisms, but he did once give utterance to a remark approaching a jest. [illegible] inquired, with accustomed curiosity, the name of the owner of a stone fronted house which was being built. The answer was, "Mr. Blanchard, your majesty's cardmaker." "Ah," said George, "that man's cards must have turned up trumps."—Temple Bar.

Icons Inside Prison Walls.

Many a good book has been written in prison. Socrates, Cervantes, Bunyan, Defoe, Lovelace, Tasso, Beranger, Raleigh, George Wither and James Montgomery all continued their literary labors while suffering from a curtailment of liberty.

UNDER A TORRID SUN.

WHERE EVERYBODY MAKES CIGARS AND SMOKES THEM.

Where Nothing Sprouts [illegible] Mosquitoes and Cocoanuts [illegible]—Smuggling and Other Ways That Are Dark—A Letter From Key West.

[Special Correspondence.]

KEY WEST, July 10.—[illegible] ... [illegible]

[illegible]

The Key West [illegible] is long, narrow and flat, [illegible] square miles [illegible] ... [illegible]

... The rollers earn as high as $25 per week, ranging downward to $15 and $20, according to skill and speed. They are a set of busy, amiable and apparently happy people, stained with an odorous tobacco, and chattering incessantly, except when "the reader" is entertaining them from his stand or pulpit against the wall. This reader is hired by a purse made up among the employees, his duty being to furnish the leading newspapers of Cuba and the United States and read aloud from them to the workers so many hours per day. He is generally an old man—must be a good reader, but alas! he does not read long, for the strain of the voice and the fumes of the weed soon destroy his lungs. For this reason his pay is good, sometimes as high as $50 per week.

It is roughly estimated that the aggregate [illegible] of these 20 factories is not less than 2,000,000 per week, to say nothing of the smuggled goods. The tobacco for these factories is brought from Havana in the bale or leaf, the duty on raw tobacco being only 35 cents per pound—including wrapper and filler—while that on regular manufacturer's tobacco is $1.50 per pound, exclusive of the ad valorem of 25 per cent. The best grade of Cuban tobacco is the Vuelta Abajo, named from the Vuelta Abajo district, which is in the western portion of Cuba, comprising about 90 by 15 miles of the richest and rarest tobacco yielding soil on earth. Adjoining it are the Partido and Remidios districts, each differing from the other and both vastly inferior in quantity and quality of yield to the Vuelta Abajo. So forceful and individual is this Vuelta Abajo soil that seeds gathered from it and planted in the Partido or Remidios fields utterly lose the qualities of the parent stock, and vice versa.

Cigarettes are but little made in Key West, their comparatively unprofitable manufacture being ignored by the manufacturers. Yet, strangely enough, nothing but cigarettes is smoked by the Islanders at large. Men, women, boys, girls, rich and poor, busy and idle, all smoke incessantly. One almost expects to see cigarette smoke issuing from the lips and nostrils of the old dray mules and cab horses. Naturally these two facts struck the investigating woman as irreconcilable.

Later it was explained to me by a kind hearted resident that the so called "Key West" cigarettes are not Key West cigarettes at all, but Cuban cigarettes—every mother's whiff of them—and smuggled!

[illegible] "when the Havana packet comes in, and you can get all the cigarettes you want and at any price you offer. You'll see a big, fat, roly poly sailor come on shore, and you tip him the wink and he'll take you around behind some shanty and begin to shed off wheels of cigarettes until he comes out as [illegible] ... exclaims the enlightened [illegible] nevertheless hopes in the hidden depths of her heart that good Captain Crowley of the Concho will find a great deal of freight to be unloaded and reloaded, so that she may add the spice of smuggling—real

smuggling from a smuggler—to her repertory of experiences and a stock of cigarettes to her future luggage, whether that steamer be bound for New York, Texas, Kamchatka or Cuba. BELLE HUNT.

FROM FOREIGN SHORES.

A Gossipy Letter Concerning Erroneous [illegible]

[Special Correspondence.]

[illegible] ... I have been able to observe, the English opinion people, with the exception of a few of those who have visited our country, entertain [illegible] and Americans. Even among the better educated I find ridiculous misconceptions that are often amusing and occasionally very annoying. This tendency is in great part due to the impression which our American globe trotters during their stay on the "Continent" [illegible] ... [illegible]

[illegible] ... [illegible]

From reports which I had seen published from time to time I was led to believe that the English masses were inimical to the queen, hostile to the Prince of Wales, her heir apparent, and to royalty in general. Her majesty has so often been charged with such extreme penuriousness and the prince with such prodigal extravagance—both crimes of equal magnitude in the eyes of the English tradesman—that it did not seem to require the tongue of scandal, which spared neither, to arouse the antagonism of a people almost as independent as ourselves to a continuance of monarchial rule, even in its most limited form.

In mixing with the English people, however, I find that many of the scandals affecting royalty that find their way across the Atlantic to amuse and shock our democratic sensibilities are not believed by the average Englishman, and where there is any slight foundation in fact for the exaggerated reports which we receive he does not allow his indignation for a magnified representation of what he feels is more than offset by the many virtues, both public and domestic, that are peculiarly characteristic of the reigning sovereign and her excellent family.

Wherever I go I find that her majesty is much beloved by her subjects, and the Prince of Wales holds a place in the hearts of the people that insures his succession to the British throne with the full assent and approval of the whole nation should he be fortunate enough to survive his royal mother, which, I may remark in passing, is considered extremely doubtful.

GREGORY GRANT.

A Queer Occupation.

There is a man who holds the position of agent for a [illegible] of this city. He was a college graduate and had studied law, theology, horseracing and the drama, and had tried the newspaper [illegible] without success. Then he made the discovery that the preachers were the hardest pushed of all professional men for ideas to incorporate into their sermons. "Now this," says the agent, "is what I do: A preacher hires me to wander about town and report to him little incidents or queer ideas that strike me. He takes these and weaves them into his sermons. For instance, a preacher who has a large congregation with much visiting to do could not, if he were so inclined, visit all the public meetings, the resorts of gamblers and drunkards, the factories and the slums of the city.

"I am the eyes through which he sees these things, and using my information he speaks learnedly and intelligibly of all phases of life and sets his congregation a-wondering where he gets time to see so much. He is thus enabled to interest every element in his congregation, appearing to the sporting man as a sport, to the athlete as an enthusiast in athletics, to the musician as a musician and to the theater goer as one well versed in the plays of our day. I also tell him what the people are saying about him, and so he is able to talk to the different classes in a way that leads them—ignorant of my offices as a go between—to think him really wonderful in reading their thoughts. I am liberal in my ideas."—Cincinnati Times-Star.

Eight More Lives to Live.

[illegible] the other afternoon as he entered his office after luncheon, "you know that song about how the cat came back?"

The amateur photographer, somewhat bewildered at the question, answered that he thought he had heard it, and Mr. Bee continued, "Well, I just heard of a tabby [illegible]"

"Why, they tried to drown tabby in a big tub of water last night. Tied a brick to her neck, threw her in and this morning—well, they found tabby had swallowed all the water and was sitting on the brick to keep her feet dry."—New York World.

MANITOU ADVERTISEMENTS.

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Located at the entrance to Engleman's Canon, directly opposite the Pike's Peak R'y depot, and within a few steps of the famous Iron Springs, on a slight eminence overlooking the most magnificent scenic panorama, it has more advantages of location than any other resort in the State.

The House has all modern improvements, including Steam Heat and Electric Lights.

The cuisine of this favorite hotel will this season be far superior to that of the past few years, the service unexcelled and no pains will be spared to cater to the individual taste of every guest. The rates are as low as any first-class hotel in Colorado.

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Capacity Three Hundred.

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These two fine hotels have been for years and still are the principal first class hotels of this most famous and widely known of all summer resorts in Colorado. And within the last year, have been re-entered and improved so as to add very greatly to their outside appearance, and internally, to the greater comfort and convenience of guests. They now contain an aggregate of about 200 guests' chambers.

As to amusements, the guest has a limitless variety from among which are riding, driving, tennis, billiards, bowling, fishing, and dancing, for the season. One of the most interesting features of the neighborhood is the Cog Railroad to the summit of Pike's Peak.

Having been identified with the management of these hotels for many years at different times, I take great pleasure in announcing my return to resume the old relations, after an absence of four years. It shall be my aim to secure the best service, and to make [illegible] pleasant and comfortable and to conduct [illegible] to that result.

The Manitou House is now open and The Mansions will receive guests about July 1st.

Further particulars will be supplied upon application.

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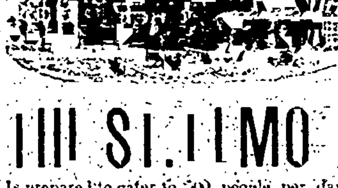
$2.50 to $3.00 per Day.	$2.00 to $2.50 per Day.
Special Rates by the Week.	

J. H. FULLERTON, Prop'r.

Manitou Springs, Colo.



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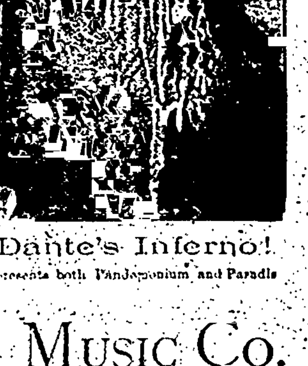

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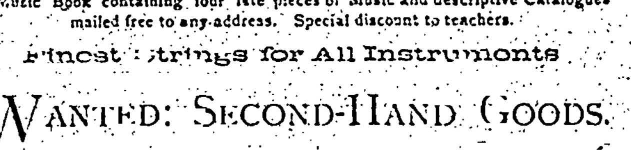

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Advertise in The Daily Gazette.

THAT EXTRA SESSION.

NEW RULES TO GIVE THE MAJORITY MORE POWER.

Speaker Crisp's Right Hand Man—General Catchings as a Rulemaker—Congressman Bland Will Be Heard There—Interesting Gossip.

[illegible] WASHINGTON, July [illegible]—[illegible] new rules [illegible] will have [illegible] and there [illegible] should [illegible] ...

[illegible]

There is always a protest about depriving the minority of the freedom of debate whenever any rule is put under suspension. Nevertheless the suspension rule will always be invoked when the majority want anything very badly, for it is too convenient an aid a device to be given up.

SPEAKER CRISP.

Speaker Crisp does not like the Reed rules of the House. Many others agree with him. They will take advantage of the demand that congress shall soon relieve the business world of any uncertainty respecting the Sherman law to secure a new code of rules. Mr. Crisp has said to me on several occasions that he thinks the majority ought to be helped in the house to carry out the will of the majority. Now, to a the road of the filibuster is made too easy. It does not require skill, ability or experience. A cigar store Indian, fitted with a phonograph and aided by 20 or 30 other wooden figures able to articulate a few phrases and answer roll calls, could do the business quite as well. All that is now needed is to pile up motions to adjourn to some special named day and to take a recess.

The chances are that the new rules will bear some likeness to the celebrated Reed rules, but less power will be lodged in the speaker directly. The same thing will be accomplished indirectly by giving the majority in the house the power Mr. Reed vested in the speaker from the start.

Speaker Crisp's lieutenant in framing the new rules will be Congressman Catchings of Mississippi, a short, stout man with a long red beard. The speaker himself is a practical man, accustomed to looking at things as they are, and not as an idealist. He is a Yankee southerner in his mental makeup. His right hand man is even more practical. General Catchings in Chicago would be considered a typical western business man, shrewd, keen at seeing the practical and the impracticable and able to wait so as to have the tide running with and not against him in any project he has at heart. He says the fault in the Reed rules lay largely in what bills were passed under them and not in the rules per se.

In a drawer at his home General Catchings has the draft of a code of rules he drew up two years ago with Speaker Crisp's knowledge. There were a good many Democrats about that time who were sore over the victory of Crisp over Mills, and when it was seen they were ready to seize a pretext to make trouble Crisp and Catchings quietly withdrew their scheme in the interest of harmony.

They will be drawn forth again now. The Democrat whom the speaker will have to watch this time will be Mr. Bland of Missouri. He is an old fox at the parliamentary trade. He has been in the house long enough to gain even by absorption all the tricks of the rules. He will fight any rule diminishing the power of the minority to wear out the majority. His special aim will be to prevent the making of any sort of closure rule.

C. H. MERRIAM.

THE LAWN TENNIS DOUBLES.

Chicago Gets Them This Year—Expert Tracy Hoppin of Harvard.

Newport and Chicago will this year divide the honors of the national lawn tennis tournament. The World's fair city has been awarded the championship for doubles, and the games will be played on the St. [illegible] grounds from July 24 to Aug. 3 inclusive. As this is to be the first lawn tennis championship ever held in the west, great interest is [illegible]

TRACY HOPPIN.

In addition to the championship in doubles there will be a full tournament in singles open to all, and the winners to be indorsed by [illegible] the championship honors. The [illegible]

[illegible] Chicago, too, will be open to all comers and there will be no preliminary trial tournaments. O. S. Campbell and R. P. Huntington, Jr., the present champions, will be on hand ready to defend their titles. [illegible] the western champion, [illegible] of the [illegible] that all of the crack eastern [illegible] will participate and that the tournament promises to be the most [illegible] in this country.

One of the best known tennis players in the United States is Tracy Hoppin of Harvard [illegible] His [illegible] the [illegible] and he has long been considered the [illegible] player among the undergraduates [illegible] at the college who [illegible] in the [illegible] [illegible] at an early [illegible] the [illegible] will probably [illegible] the [illegible]

Richard Croker's Great Colt Dobbins.

[illegible]

Barber T. H. Torrey.

[illegible]

[illegible]

CANOEIST H. FORD JONES.

The Canadian Is One of the Swiftest Paddlers In America.

Although H. Ford Jones' parts [illegible] canoeist, he always gets [illegible] exactly [illegible] and consequently avoids a ducking.

H. FORD JONES.

Jones, who resides at Brockville, Ont., has proved by [illegible] record, of [illegible] that he has the right to be considered one of the first canoe sailors of America. For three successive years all comers strove in vain to wrest from his grasp the title of champion. The boat that he handled during the three years was of Canadian build and design, while his sails and fittings were from his own plans. When pitted against Yankee canoeists, however, Jones has been less successful than at home. He was defeated for the New York Canoe club's international challenge cup in 1891 by H. Lansing Quick of Yonkers, N. Y., and in 1891 by T. E. H. Barrington, who sailed his canoe [illegible] over the three mile triangular course in the fastest time ever made.

Despite these reverses, however, Jones' record of having won the sailing trophy of the American Canoe association three times in succession against the best sailors in America fully vindicates the claim made by his admirers that he has few peers among the canoeists of this continent.

Chess Player Schottlander.

America seems just at present to be the Mecca of expert chess players. The faces of [illegible] Lasker and Walbrodt, the famous [illegible] players, have for some time been familiar to American chess lovers, and now Arnold Schottlander has joined his countrymen on this side of the Atlantic. Although Schottlander is perhaps hardly the equal of such world famous and successful players as Steinitz and Lasker, who, by the way, will probably soon meet in a great match for the championship of the world, still he is a great student of the game and a very clever player, worthy of the undivided attention of some of the best men now making the great game their specialty. Schottlander's showing against Lasker, Walbrodt, Delmar, Pillsbury and Showalter will be watched with interest by American lovers of chess.

ARNOLD SCHOTTLANDER.

The Earth Was Round Before Christ.

Between 384 and 276 B. C. Aristotle, "the Stagirite," deduced an occultation of Mars by the moon, and Eratosthenes of Cyrene computed the circumference of the earth by measuring an arc of the meridian. It seems strange that such experiments as this last should have been successfully carried out 250 years before the birth of the [illegible] and yet the scientific [illegible] men of the world refuted the doctrine of the earth being round for nearly 1,500 years afterward.—St. Louis Republic.

The Price of Mr. Astor's New Home.

I have reason to believe that the £250,000 which I mentioned last week as having been paid for the Cliveden estate by Mr. Astor to the Duke of Westminster was the sum which his grace asked and not the amount which he eventually accepted. I am given to understand that the figure at which the [illegible] was [illegible] It is said that the relations and friends of the duke are not at all pleased that his grace should have parted with the seat.—London Figaro.

Thousands of Dollars For Dances.

Since the first ball of the Patriarchs, arranged by Ward McAllister in 1872, these [illegible] their annual entertainments of the beau [illegible] to nearly $400,000. The average cost of a Patriarch ball is about $6,125, which means an assessment of $125 for each ball from each of the Patriarchs.—New York Cor. Chicago Times.

SANDOW'S RIVAL.

YUCCA CLAIMS TO BE THE WORLD'S STRONGEST WOMAN.

The Ambition of Her Life Would Then Be to Outlift Sandow, Louis Cyr and Kennedy, and Defeat Pugilistic Champion Corbett—How Yucca Became Strong.

If Sandow is the strongest man in the world, I think I can truthfully assert that I am the strongest woman [illegible] at least. I have met all comers and have never yet been compelled to lower my colors. [illegible] that I can also [illegible] in the [illegible] the limit of strength. And as the [illegible] so called weaker sex, I [illegible] that woman should [illegible] what [illegible] feats I have performed and by what course of training I arrived at my present physical perfection. I will mention only one of my [illegible] performances. Among these are lifting a 170 pound man in a chair with my teeth, lifting a [illegible] pound anvil with my teeth, lifting a [illegible] pound dumbbell [illegible] each hand, lifting a [illegible] pound dumbbell over my head with one arm, holding [illegible] pound weights, one in each hand, while elevating [illegible] with my teeth, lifting a barrel with three men, weighing [illegible] pounds, or a barrel of water weighing [illegible] pounds with my teeth, and last, but not least, raising [illegible] pounds from the ground by my neck alone, standing on two chairs [illegible] feet apart.

LIFTING WITH [illegible]

There are only two other women in this country who perform feats of strength. One is Flossie La Blanche and the other Hannah L. Woodford, better known as Minerva. La Blanche is about my size, weighing [illegible] pounds, while Minerva is [illegible] pounds heavier and [illegible] inches taller.

I have repeatedly challenged both of these women to tests of strength for $500 or $1,000 a side, and both have avoided a contest. Of the twain Minerva is the better. She is a genuine performer and essays real feats of strength the same as I do. La Blanche simply breaks "fixed" chains with her arms, as many masculine fakirs do.

I have always regretted being a woman and considered the misfortune of my life that I am not a man. I would like to be a man, bold, brave, self reliant and strong. Had I lived in the mediaeval era I would have enjoyed being a Godfrey of Bouillon, a Richard Cœur de Lion or, still better, a Bayard—a knight without fear or reproach. In these degenerate days, when gold takes precedence of glory, were I a man I would be a Sandow, a Louis Cyr or a Kennedy, and I would try to wrest the laurels from the brow of Sullivan's conqueror—James J. Corbett.

But once a woman, always a woman, is a law that even ambition cannot change. I have always wished to be large and strong, and how well my desire has been realized is shown by my dimensions, which follow: Height, 5 feet [illegible] inches; weight, [illegible] pounds; chest measurement, [illegible] inches; [illegible] inches; biceps, [illegible] inches; forearm, [illegible] inches; waist, [illegible] inches; calf, [illegible] inches; thigh, [illegible] inches.

These measurements, as any one of athletes can see, are capable of demonstrating tremendous strength. I came by [illegible] naturally, as my father and mother were both hearty, strong people, my progenitor being a German and my mother a Swede. My real name is Mary McKeown, and I was born in San Francisco in 1864.

The greater part of my strength, however, was acquired, and for the benefit of my sex I will tell how I gained it. When I was only 14 years of age I attracted the attention of Andrew Saxeny, the then strong man of the world. Sandow, Kennedy, Sampson and Louis Cyr were not at that period before the public. It was a case of love at first sight, and we married. He at once perceived that development would make me very strong, and as he desired me to be as near his physical equal as possible I trained under his watchful eye for four years. My daily routine was as follows:

YUCCA LIFTING THREE MEN.

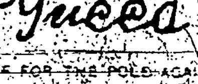
I rose every morning at 6 o'clock and walked one mile before breakfast at the rate of five miles an hour. I was then thoroughly rubbed down, after which I enjoyed a hearty breakfast of mutton chops, tea and toast. After breakfast I spent 10 minutes at the wrist machine, strengthening that usually weak point about a woman—the wrist. I then rested a short time before I took my 15 minutes' exercise on a springboard to develop the muscles of the legs. Light exercise with dumbbells and the application of a chest expander to give additional strength to the chest, hips, shoulders and arms came next. This exercise completed, a long walk, with a small cork or ball to strengthen the grip, was taken. Another rub down and dinner were then in order. The menu consisted of roast mutton or beef, tea, with toast and vegetables. A long rest and a sharp, quick walk followed, and then came another rub down. Supper consisted of light, farinaceous food. I then usually retired early.

To guard against soreness caused by frequent rubdowns I used and still use a liniment composed of equal parts of witch hazel and rum. These rules could be followed with profit by every woman who desires to become strong and is willing to abandon luxury, ease and corsets. Not every woman could become a marvel, perhaps, but every one could become well and strong, and there would be far less talk about woman's [illegible]

Women should naturally be as strong proportionately as men, and there is no excuse for their being otherwise. If they followed the rules my husband laid down for me, they would be fit mates for our most powerful men and would be well able to care for themselves if the necessity arose, as it did in my case. At 18 I was compelled to earn my own livelihood owing to reverses which overcame my husband, and I did so by giving exhibitions of strength all through the west. As long as my husband lived I was spared [illegible] One unlucky day he died. After that I was affronted frequently. Fortunately I was able to defend myself and did so effectively. It has been my painful duty to thrash at least a dozen troublesome dudes at different times, and now they avoid annoying me as religiously as they do the proverbial buzzsaw.

The press generally accords Sandow the honor of being the [illegible] I believe that Louis Cyr can beat him at an all round trial at heavy dumbbells and for real weight lifting. I am sure that J. W. Kennedy, who broke Dr. Winship's record of 2,800 pounds by three pounds, can defeat him.

I have been repeatedly asked what kind of a battle strong men like Sandow, Louis Cyr and Kennedy could put up against fighters like Corbett, Sullivan and Mitchell. I will candidly say none at all. The strong men are all muscle bound and slow. The nature of their work makes them so. That of the fighters makes them quick and agile. Their hitting powers only are developed. Any of the three fighters named could cut the strong men into ribbons and escape without injury. In a wrestle any of the three strong men could squeeze the life out of [illegible] But could they get at them? Aye, there's the rub.



OFF FOR THE POLE AGAIN.

Colonel William H. Gilder's Approaching Expedition to the Arctic Zone.

[Special Correspondence.]

PHILADELPHIA, July 12.—It has been talked of privately for some years that an expedition would be sent to the arctic regions at no distant day to determine the present position of the north magnetic pole. Occasionally there has been public mention of the fact, but few of the particulars, if any, are generally known.

The importance of locating the magnetic pole is generally understood among scientists. It is known that its location changes from year to year, and that the variations in the mariner's compass, which were first noted by Christopher Columbus on his greatest voyage, do not follow any fixed rule yet known to science. In other words, the magnetic needle points to the pole truly enough, but not to the geographical pole. It points to the pole of the great magnet, the earth, and this pole is constantly changing its place. It is believed that these changes, occurring as they necessarily must in obedience to some law, can be foretold when that law shall come to be understood. And as the only means of learning what that law is, it is proposed to establish permanent stations in the vicinity of the pole and from time to time take observations at these stations which shall show the line of these changes.

Such, briefly stated without technical language, is the problem which has engaged the attention of scientists for some years past. It would be easy to explain the importance of it in technicalities, but it scarcely seems necessary.

There are men to whom the arctic zone is a field of desirable adventure. Lieutenant Schwatka was one. He was filled with a desire to lead an expedition in search of the needed information, but his desire was never realized. Colonel William H. Gilder is now enthusiastically working toward the same end, and unless some unforeseen accident shall prevent he will start at the head of such a party before the end of the present summer.

Colonel Gilder is in the prime of life and certainly in physical condition to face any hardship. In the journey which he took with Schwatka in 1878, 1879 and 1880 in search of the lost records of the Franklin expedition they had no other white man with them, but employed some 20 of the natives in their party. They made the longest sledge journey ever undertaken for scientific purposes and not only visited the site of the magnetic pole as it was located by Sir James Ross in 1831, but determined the search, which was the real object of the journey, by proving that the Franklin records were actually lost. Lieutenant Hobson had found them and had been obliged to leave them in a cairn near Cape Herschel. There McClintock found them and took them, leaving a record of his own. Gilder and Schwatka found McClintock's record and brought it home, leaving a copy of it, together with their own record, in the same cairn. They also found and buried the remains of some 40 of the earlier explorers along the coast of King William's Land.

His second trip was made on the United States relief expedition on the steamer Rogers, under Captain R. M. Berry. After the Rogers was burned the entire party was reduced to the utmost extremities, and Gilder started on Jan. 7 to cross Siberia alone to get relief. "I left the party," he said to me yesterday, "living on frozen, raw, rotten walrus meat and sleeping in the huts of the natives along shore."

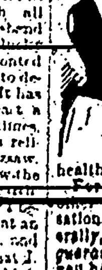
No one expected him to survive this venture. He had official dispatches and his own press dispatches with him, for he represented The Herald. His sole companion was a native trader named Wauka, and he was repeatedly warned that Wauka's motive in taking him on his dog sled was to get him away from help and kill him. "I wasn't afraid of his killing me," he says, "but I was desperately afraid he would leave me, and for 54 days I didn't get a single minute of sound sleep. I would lie down and rest, but I didn't dare to go to sleep."

In those 54 days they traveled 1,800 miles and then reached the first settlement, where Wauka lived. Thence with Cossack companions he pushed on, and after 7,000 miles in all of travel on dog sleds he reached Irkootsk and civilization on July 5. It was an unparalleled feat and fixed his fame forever.

Concerning the trip which he is to undertake this summer, Colonel Gilder says: "My object is to establish a permanent station at Repulse bay, the most northern point of Rowe's Welcome, which is the northern arm of Hudson's bay, because it is the nearest point to the 'pole containing area' that is always accessible by water during the summer."

Although government officers are to go and government instruments are to be used, the expedition is a private one. It is Colonel Gilder's own enterprise, and he is backed by private subscriptions, which have already been obtained for him in part by the intervention of the National Academy of Sciences, the American Geographical society and the New York Chamber of Commerce. Like many other promoters, he met with difficulties at first, but now his pledges of ample support. DAVID A. CURTIS.

Do not borrow unless it is an absolute necessity, in which case be certain to pay back the loan promptly when you said you would.



[illegible] FACE AND FIGURE show it, if you're a healthy woman. They'll have a beauty of their own, no matter what your features. Perfect health, with its clear skin, rosy cheeks, and bright eyes, is enough to make any woman attractive.

To get perfect health, use faithfully Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. That regulates and promotes all the proper functions of womanhood, improves digestion, enriches the blood, dispels aches and pains, brings refreshing sleep, and restores health, flesh and strength.

For periodical pains, prolapsus and other displacements, [illegible] sations, and "female complaints" generally, it is so effective that it can be guaranteed. If it doesn't benefit or cure, you have your money back. Is anything that isn't sold in this way likely to be "just as good."

CITY OF COLORADO SPRINGS

CITY TREASURER'S STATEMENT

OF

Total Receipts and Expenditures and Cash on Hand

To the Honorable, the Mayor and City Council:

DR. Month of June, 1893.

1893.				1893.		
June 1	To balance in Sinking Fund, Water Construction	[illegible]		July 1	By Bates Redeemed	[illegible]
1	To balance in Treasury	[illegible]			By Overcharge on Water Rent	[illegible]
[illegible]	Water Rent	[illegible]			By Warrants Paid	[illegible]
[illegible]	Plans, etc., Water	[illegible]			Interest Coupons Paid, Water Works	[illegible]
[illegible]	Taxes	[illegible]			By Balance in Sinking Fund, Water Construction	[illegible]
[illegible]	Business License	[illegible]			By balance in Treasury	[illegible]
[illegible]	Dog License	[illegible]				
[illegible]	Cemetery, Sale of Lots	[illegible]				
[illegible]	Grave Digging	[illegible]				
[illegible]	Rebates	[illegible]				
[illegible]	Poll Tax	[illegible]				
[illegible]	Police Magistrate	[illegible]				
[illegible]	Old Hose	[illegible]				
July 1	To balance in Treasury	[illegible]		July 1	By outstanding warrants registered	[illegible]
					By outstanding warrants not registered	[illegible]
July 1	To balance in Sinking Fund, Water Construction	[illegible]				
July 1	To balance due from [illegible] exclusive of interest	[illegible]				
July 1	To balance due from A. H. German exclusive of interest	[illegible]				
July 1	To Accounts overdrawn	[illegible]				

NOTE—The above amount, $[illegible], "Accounts Overdrawn," is more than offset by uncollected taxes, which amount to $[illegible].

I certify that the above statement is corr[ect].

July 12th, 1893. *MOSES T. HALE, City Treas[urer].*

CITY CLERK'S STATEMENT

OF

Appropriations, Warrants Issued and Outstanding, Transfers and Treasurer's Receipts,

April 1, 1893, to July 1, 1893.

To the Honorable, the Mayor and City Council:

Warrants Issued, Current Fund	Payment Current Bonds	DEPARTMENTS	Dept. Number	Balances April 1	Appropriations	Warrants Issued	Balance July 1
[illegible]	[illegible]	Salary of Mayor	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Salaries of Aldermen	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Salary of City Clerk	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Salary of City Treasurer	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Salary of City Attorney	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Salary of City Physician	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Salary of Police Magistrate	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Total—General Salaries	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Election Expenses	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Collecting Revenue	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Interest on Warrants	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Auditing Accounts	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Public Library	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Care of City Dump	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Milk & Meat Insp. & Scales Wgts and Meas	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Total—General Expenses	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Salary Chief Fire Dept. and care electric system	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Salary Assistant Chief Fire Department	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	General Purpose	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Total—Fire Department	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Salary of Street Commissioner	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Maintenance	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Bridge and Via. Con.—Costilla st. Bridge	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Bridge and Via. Con.—Huerfano st. Via.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Int. on Bridge and Via. Cons. Bonds	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Street Lighting	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Total—Street, Alley, Bridge and Ditch	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	General Purpose	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Fuel and Light, Sundry Expenses, City Hall	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Payment of City Hall Bond	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Total—Public Grounds and Buildings	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Salary of City Marshal	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Salary of Captain of Police	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Salaries of Patrolmen	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Extra Police, Patrol Wagon, Horses and Ice	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Total—Police Department	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Maintenance, Salary of Superintendent	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Maintenance, Salary of Assistant	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Maintenance, General Expenses	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Total—Maintenance	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Construction and Extension Water Works	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Interest on Construct'n Water Works Bonds	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Water Construction—Sinking Fund	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Total—Water Department	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Maintenance	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Construction	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Interest on Sewer Construction Bonds	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Sewer Construction—Sinking Fund	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Total—Sewer Department	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Salary of Sexton	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Total—Cemetery	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Printing and Stationery	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Total—Printing and Stationery	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Irrigation	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Total—Irrigation	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Sprinkling Streets	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Total—Sprinkling Streets	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Contingent Fund	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Total—Contingent Fund	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Contingent, 1892-93	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Total—Contingent 1892-93	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Grand Totals	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

CITY CLERK'S STATEMENT.

TREASURER'S CASH BALANCE.

Credit Balance	$19,021.26
Debit Balance	13,741.79
Treasurer's Cash Balance	$5,[illegible].57

NOTE—$17,330.70 Sinking Fund not included in this statement.

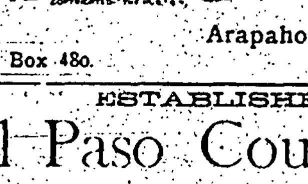
PROOF OF BALANCES.

Warrants Issued, Bonds and Coupons paid, April 1st to July 1st	$38,043.25	Cash Receipts April 1st to July 1st	[illegible]
Cash Overdrawn April 1st	41,[illegible].21	Cash Unexpended April 1st	[illegible]
Cash Unexpended July 1st	2,[illegible].40	Cash Overdrawn July 1st	[illegible]
	$81,[illegible]		

I certify that the above statement is correct.

July 12th, 1893. *CHAS. E. SMITH, City C[lerk].*

THE ROBERTSON & DOLL CARRIAGE CO



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90 Different Styles on the Floor.

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Frazier Bikes Pneumatic Tires for Fast Trotting.

Remington and Western Wheel Works Bicycles.

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Capital Paid In $100,000.
Surplus 20,000

Transacts a general banking business. Drafts drawn on the principal cities of the United States and Europe.

WM. S. JACKSON, Cashier. J. H. BARLOW, Ass't Cashier

Members of the Firm: Wm. S. Jackson, C. H. White, J. H. Barlow

J. B. WHEELER BANKING CO.,

Of Colorado City, Colo. Incorporated 1892.

Do a general banking business. Buy and sell domestic and foreign exchange. Interest allowed on time deposits.

DIRECTORS: J. B. Wheeler, President; J. H. Glasser, Vice Pres.; Anthony Bott; A. Z. Sheldon; E. Harris Jewett.

E. HARRIS JEWETT, Cashier.

EDWARD FERRIS,

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